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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1890.

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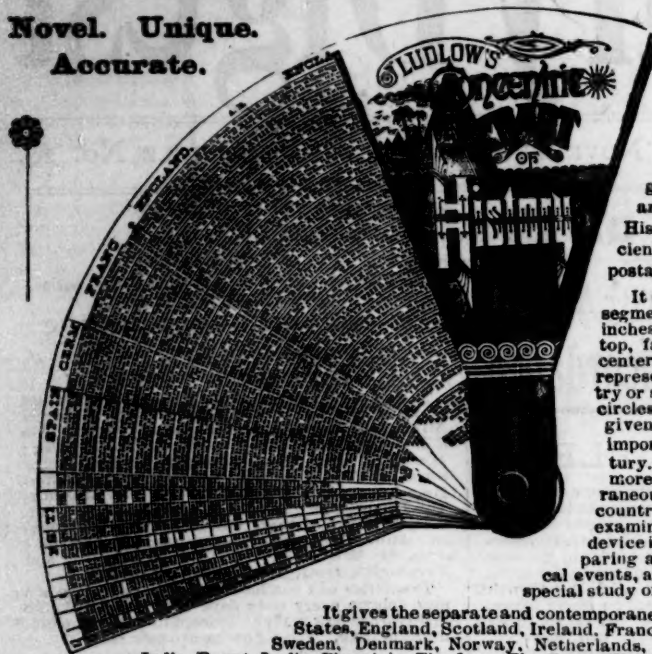
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The Literary Digest.

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CONTENTS. THE REVIEWS.

POLITICAL:

The American Tariff War.....	1
The Logic of Free Trade and Protection.....	2
The Original Package Case.....	3
Prohibition in Kansas.....	4
Political Importance of News- paper Reports from Turkey..	4

SOCIOLOGICAL:

The Immigration Problem.....	4
Dahomey and the French.....	5
Decrease of Mohammedan Pop- ulation in Turkey.....	6
Switzerland and the Swiss.....	6

EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND ART:

The Legend of William Tell.....	7
Our Church and Education.....	7
What Technique Does for a Picture.....	8
Sex in Mind.....	8

SCIENTIFIC:

The Immortality of Infusoria..	9
The Physiology of Attention....	10
Moral Insanity.....	10
Tuberculous Meat and its Con- sequences.....	11

RELIGIOUS:

The Jew Josephus as a Witness for Christ.....	12
The Egypticity of the Penta- teuch.....	13
Mohammedanism and Christi- anity before Materialistic Science.....	14

MISCELLANEOUS:

Algerine Reminiscences.....	14
A Century of Patent Law.....	14
The Use and Abuse of Hospitals	16
The True Morocco.....	17

BOOKS.

Introduction to Philosophy....	17
A Boy's Town.....	18
Another Flock of Girls.....	19

THE PRESS.

POLITICAL:

The Municipal Contest.....	20
South Carolina Politics.....	21
Blaine's Canton Speech.....	22
Governor's Wife and Ex-Presi- dent.....	23
New York's Next Senator.....	23
The Pennsylvania Campaign....	23
A Political Joan of Arc.....	24
Just this Once.....	24
No Recount in New York.....	24
The "Little School-House" in Illinois Politics.....	24

FOREIGN:

The Situation in Cuba.....	25
The French Republic.....	25
Anxious About Our Navy.....	25
Protection in Sweden.....	25

SCIENTIFIC:

The Coming Force.....	25
Proposed Antarctic Expedition	26

MISCELLANEOUS:

Moltke's Ninetieth Birthday..	26
The United States Express Co. and the Louisiana Lottery...	26
Two Unfortunate Antiquarians	26

INDEX OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE, 27

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.....	27
CURRENT EVENTS.....	28

The articles in The Review and Press Departments are condensations or summaries of the original articles, or of salient points in those articles. In no case are the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST responsible for the opinions expressed, their constant endeavor being to present the thought of the author from his own point of view.

Articles from Foreign Periodicals are Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE INDEX TO VOLUME I.

A complete Index to Vol. I. of the Literary Digest is issued this week. Every subscriber and every purchaser of this issue should receive a copy of this Index. If any fail to receive it, we will furnish a copy free on application. References to this Index shows that in the first six months of the existence of the LITERARY DIGEST, 173 of the leading periodicals of the world, and 885 of the most prominent writers have been represented in its columns, together with copious extracts from the Press upon subjects of current interest. Such a comprehensive epitome of contemporaneous thought and research has never before been published.

The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF WAR.

A. EGMONT HAKE AND O. E. WESSLAU.

Fortnightly Review, London, October.

In dealing with Protectionism in America, we should remember under what circumstances it originated and became popular. Protective duties were not imposed in America on the same plea as in Europe. In the old countries, owing to excessive taxation, militarism, monopolies and various defects in economic legislation, the governments had to deal with two seemingly tremendous obstacles to prosperity, viz., scarcity of work for the teeming populations, and scarcity of capital for industrial undertakings. They did not see that

these two difficulties sprang from their own legislation; but concluded that it came from the bunglings or wickedness of Providence, which they determined to correct by imposing protective duties, and thus set right the fundamental mistake in the scheme of the world. Such pleas for adopting protective duties in America did not exist before protection was systematically adopted. The present American fiscal system was a direct outcome of the great secessionist war. That struggle had engulfed enormous quantities of capital, the greater part of which was borrowed, partly at home and partly abroad. The American nation laudably resolved to pay off this debt as soon as possible. But as direct taxation was ever unpopular in the great Republic, the problem was how to pay the debt speedily, without dunning the people for the money; and a duty on foreign goods seemed the only way to solve it. It was argued that a tax on foreign goods would draw the attention of Americans to their own great natural resources, would create opportunities of employment for the disbanded armies, and would give birth to national industries; while the idea of making the foreign manufacturer contribute to the war expenses had a flavor of acuteness about it highly palatable to the keen Yankees. The objection against import duties which would have been urged with great force in England, that import duties on such articles as can be produced in the country are a tax in favor of the manufacturer and not in favor of the State, was applicable only to a small extent to America. In those days, the enterprise of the Americans was chiefly directed to the natural industries of the country, such as farming, tanning, meat-packing, etc., and to shipping, in which noble branch of commerce the United States promised to take the lead. Manufacturers were not numerous and supplied but a small portion of the manufactured goods consumed by the people. It was therefore held, and correctly, as experience has shown, that while the import duties would tend to multiply manufactures, the whole national debt would be paid, before lessening of imports would perceptibly reduce the custom house revenues. Under such strong inducements to impose import duties on foreign goods, it is not strange that the active American nation, with so little time for study, should have disregarded the teachings of political economy. It is unlikely that any other nation so circumstanced would have acted differently.

As a result of this policy, men who possessed sufficient capital to take instantaneous advantage of the suddenly raised prices of manufactured goods, made fortunes rapidly; and those who take the nominal wages of the people as the test of their happiness, without regarding their cost of living or the mental and physical strain put upon them, congratulated the American toilers on the benefits of protection. The temporary activity which was produced throughout the country looked very much like prosperity. In the slave States civilization started afresh, and in the virgin and fertile West, migration and immigration continued to create new sources of wealth, new business centres and new markets; and thus the manufacturers in the Eastern States were compensated for the curtailment of the foreign markets, and for their exclusion from the world's coöperation: two of the many drawbacks which weigh heavily on European nations such as France and Germany.

Yet with all America's advantages of diversified climate, cheap land, virgin soil, and inter-state markets, the evils of protection were not slow in showing themselves. The new protected industries were of course last to feel them. The shipping was the first victim, and was ruined in order to protect the ship-builders, who in their turn were ruined in order

to protect the suppliers, and the whole business has been protected out of existence.

The natural industries—meaning those which work for export—are the only sources of wealth in the country, the real sound business of the nation; and these, in a protected country, are placed at a fearful disadvantage. They have to pay for the import, the administration of the country, the standing army, all public expenses and all public debts; and not only this, but they have also to support all those who are engaged in protected industries, and whose work is not only unproductive, but actually destructive of capital. The protected industries, especially in America, enjoy the privilege of overcharging the consumers to a considerable extent; and this overcharge is often only part profit, for the cost of production considerably exceeds the price of sale in America, minus the duty. On the manufacturer's own confession, he consumes more capital than he produces, and the actual loss, as well as his profit, is made up by taxing the consumer. If the natural industries did not make good the loss and sustain all the people who work in these sham industries, the latter would collapse at once.

In the United States farming is the chief natural industry. There are others connected with farming, such as curing, canning and tanning, and some independent of farming, such as mining, oil-pumping, etc. A few manufactures have maintained themselves as natural industries, against the enormous obstacles to cheap production which protection puts in their way, namely, sewing-machines, organs, agricultural implements, etc.

But for the facility of the American farmers in making money and their self-sacrificing willingness to pay it out to others, the protection bubble would have burst long ago. All that they require for themselves, their families and household, their cattle, all the capital and goods which they have to consume in order to carry on production, all this is increased in cost enormously, while no compensation is given them in the price of sale. The protective duties reduce the imports from abroad to the lowest possible level, and, as we know that no country can permanently export more than it imports, the demand for American produce in Europe and elsewhere is curtailed in exact proportion to the reduction of American imports. Protection to the American farmer means loss in his cost of production, and loss in his price of sale, without any compensation whatever.

The passage of the McKinley Bill is a declaration of Tariff war, in which the United States expects to benefit by the distress of other countries. And what is England to do? The authors of this paper have felt impelled to search for a scheme by which this country can retaliate on the United States, without raising the price of food-stuffs to our people; by which American grain and food-stuffs can be so taxed, that the entire burden will be borne by the American producers, without affecting the English consumers.

This is our scheme:

A duty to be laid on all grain, dairy produce, beef and other food-stuffs which are imported from the United States.

The capital raised by such duties not to be absorbed in the revenue of the country, but to form a Retaliation Fund.

Out of this Retaliation Fund an import bounty to be paid on all similar food-stuffs imported from our Colonies, or any country receiving British goods free of duty. A higher bounty to be paid to free-trading Colonies than to protected Colonies.

The bounty to be so calculated, that its aggregate amount corresponds with the aggregate of the duty levied.

No duty to be placed on any food-stuffs, the importation of which from our Colonies cannot be encouraged.

The duties to be abolished only when America admits goods as freely as England now admits American goods.

This scheme would not advance the price of food-stuffs, because the cost of the bulk of the import would be exactly the same as before.

THE LOGIC OF FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

ARTHUR KITSON.

Popular Science Monthly, New York, November.

IN the discussions between the Protectionists and professed free traders of the United States no blood has been shed. Often, in fact, the dispute on this side of the Atlantic has been nothing more than one of "tweedle-dum" and "tweedle-dee;" but the Gladstone-Blaine controversy was different in its nature, and may be aptly described as a "duel." Here the nature of the dispute necessitates direct antagonism. Free trade and protection stand directly opposed to each other. Like similar poles of a magnet, they are mutually repellent. They stand as much opposed to each other as virtue and vice. There are no grounds, nor can there be, for any compromise. One is freedom, the other restraint. The one recognizes a natural, the other an artificial, law. If one is right, the other is wrong. The combatants in the recent contest are champions of their respective schools. Both were well equipped for the encounter. Especially is this true in the article for protection. No abler advocate of the system could have been chosen. Moreover, this duel means, to Mr. Blaine and the Republican party, more than an intellectual contest. Far beyond any literary value the discussion may possess, lies its political significance. A great political battle has just been fought on this issue, and unless our prophets and wiseacres completely err, the Presidential campaign of 1892 will be fought on the same lines. Every incentive that pride and ambition could furnish, conspired to urge Mr. Blaine to put forth his best efforts to combat his antagonist's arguments successfully, and to put him utterly to rout.

In any dispute arising between freedom on the one hand and restriction on the other, the burden of proof necessarily falls upon the advocate of restriction. Freedom is first in the order of things. Restriction is an innovation and should explain its *raison d'être*. It would be sufficient for the free trader to deny the advantages claimed for the protective system, and leave his advocate to prove his case. Mr. Gladstone has, however, gone further, and has not only given a general denial, but, by a series of arguments, as brilliant as they are logical, demonstrated the superior advantages that flow from free trade.

The nature of the succeeding remarks finds its apology in the absence of anything like logic in the disquisitions of modern political writers. When so great an authority as the acknowledged leader of the Republican party, is willing to risk his cause on arguments such as those contained in his recent magazine article, it would seem that the greatest need of the day is a compulsory system of instruction in dialectics, with a view more especially to impress on the minds of legislators the relations between cause and effect.

The two methods of reasoning employed in this discussion appear in marked contrast to each other, and it is interesting to see how their advocates are led to conclusions directly opposite. Vulgarly speaking, it is the school of Aristotle opposed to that of Bacon. Mr. Gladstone deduces his results from general truths; Mr. Blaine arrives at his conclusions by induction. Induction is used in discovery, deduction, by the method of syllogism, in verification. The latter begins where the former ends. Induction requires both patience and skill, and if ill performed, will as assuredly lead to error, as to truth when well performed. Both are constantly used by those who never heard of a major or minor premise, of *comparentia* or *rejectiones*. The man who, learning that alcohol is poisonous, refuses to drink whiskey, reasons by the method of syllogism. Likewise, the man who carries an umbrella on a cloudy day does so from reasoning by the method of induction. In the former, having given our premises, we at once deduce a conclusion, and our only care is to see that our premises are correct. The inductive method is a far more elaborate process,

and can only achieve success where patiently and exhaustively carried out. Its operation is thus described: "It requires an exhaustive enumeration of instances in which the given complex effect is present, in which it is not present, and in which it is present in various degrees or amounts. By the process of exclusion, or elimination, we may discover a phenomenon constantly present when the effect is present; absent whenever the effect is absent, and varying in degree with the effect." The danger to avoid is an insufficient number of instances. It is the neglect to do so that causes such popular delusions as "that it is unlucky to start a voyage on a Friday," or "that for thirteen to sit at table is unlucky." There is no proposition under heaven, however monstrous, which may not be reasoned out by the inductive method, when loosely applied. It will be seen at once wherein the difference between this induction, and that which led Newton to the law of gravitation, consists. Let there be but one instance in which a heavy body, having been projected upward, failed to return to the ground, and away goes the stability of Mr. Newton's theory. A further difficulty in the application of the inductive method to social problems is, that they are affected by causes so numerous and so complex, that their detection and distinction are frequently impossible; and until we know what they are, we can do no more than state that such a result is produced by a variety of causes, some of which may be known, and some unknown. But as to what particular cause the effect is mainly due, and to what degree others influence the result, we have no means of knowing. Mr. Blaine evidently recognizes this when he says: "If the inductive method may be trusted, we certainly have a logical basis of conclusion. And by what other mode of reasoning can we safely proceed in this field of controversy?"

Does Mr. Blaine really think it safe procedure to undertake the solution of a problem by a method, the success of which is absolutely dependent upon a knowledge of all the quantities that are involved, when, as he himself states, the unknown quantities are so many?

But Mr. Blaine trusts his case to the inductive method, and if his argument proves anything at all, it proves that tariff legislation, taken separately, has had no more influence on the national prosperity than the movement of the planets.

And Mr. Blaine had to make one grand admission. Mr. Gladstone, arguing for Free trade on general economic and moral principles, naturally advocated its universal application as an economic and, per consequence, as a moral, good. Mr. Blaine had to admit that it would be an error to assume that in all countries, and under all circumstances, protection would be the wisest policy.

THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE CASE.

C. STUART PATTERSON.

Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science
Philadelphia, October.

A MAJORITY of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have recently decided in *Leisy vs. Hardin* the "Original Package Decision," Justices Gray, Harlan and Brewer dissenting, that a State cannot regulate nor prohibit the sale in its original package, however large or small, of liquor, or "other legitimate subjects of trade and commerce" brought in from another State. The decision is of grave importance, as affecting State suppression or regulation of the liquor traffic, but the doctrine on which it is based is even of greater importance, as affecting the relation of the United States and the States under the Constitution. That doctrine is, that a State cannot, by any exercise of its police power, directly or indirectly, affect the operation of any power delegated by the people to the United States. That doctrine seems to be neither well founded in principle, nor adequately supported by the previous decisions of the court.

Every one will concede that as the Government of the United States has, in relation to the States and the citizens of the States, only those powers which are expressly or by necessary implication granted by the Constitution, the State may, in so far as they are not controlled by the expressed or implied restrictions contained in the Constitution, severally exercise all the powers of independent governments, including full powers of self-government, in all that affects only the interests of each State, and its own citizens.

This power of self-government in matters of local concern is called the police power, and it cannot under any conditions nor to any extent be exercised by the federal government, for as Story J. has said, and as numerous decisions of the courts demonstrate, that power "has never been conceded to the United States."

A careful survey of the broad field of federal decisions proves to demonstration, that the rule deducible from the decided cases is, that all powers granted by the Constitution of the United States, which may in their exercise affect the internal concerns of a State, must be understood to have been granted with the implied qualification, that their exercise should be subject to the police power of the State. This principle applies to the operation of the federal government and its agencies within a State. Even the XIVth amendment, creating a citizenship of the United States as distinguished from a citizenship of a State, has been declared subject to the police laws of the State.

The same principles have been in the main applied to the determination of the meaning and extent of the powers granted to the United States "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States." The court has consistently held the power to be essentially federal, and, as such, exclusive of State interference or control. It has, nevertheless, until lately, steadily adhered to the doctrine, that the exercise by the States of their police power over subjects or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, is not to be deemed a usurpation of the federal power over such commerce.

In considering the cases it must be borne in mind, that the Constitution, in addition to granting to Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States," declares "that no State shall without the consent of Congress lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws," etc., and the Supreme Court has decided, that the express prohibition last quoted has reference, not to articles imported from one State to another, but only to articles imported from a foreign country into the United States, and that, therefore, while a State cannot tax imports or exports, it can tax articles brought in from another State, in their original and unbroken packages, for such articles when delivered within the territory of the State, and offered for sale, merge in the mass of property within the State. In the light of this constitutional distinction between foreign and interstate commerce, the much relied—on dictum of Chief-Justice Marshall, that Congress has not only a right to authorize importation, but to authorize the importer to sell, has no relevancy to State taxation or control of articles of interstate commerce.

But the "Original Package" decision deals not with the power of State taxation, but with the exercise by a State of its police power. The police power can be exercised only by the States, but where the taxing power clashes, the States must give way to the United States.

The Chief Justice concedes, in the judgment of the Court in the "Original Package Decision," that articles in such a condition as tend to spread disease are "not legitimate subjects of trade and commerce, and the self-protecting power of each State may, therefore, be rightly exerted against their introduction;" but the judgment decides that liquors are "legitimate subjects of trade and commerce;" yet how shall this de-

cision be upheld, when the Legislature of a State deliberately and conscientiously declares its introduction more dangerous to the public than diseased cattle or infested rags.

So long as this last judgment of the Court stands unreversed, it will be possible for any one to bring into a State any uninfected article or substance, however inherently dangerous, physically or morally, be its nature or use, and freely sell it in defiance of State prohibition or regulation. High explosives, instruments of vice, and violent poisons will henceforth, if in original packages, receive the like constitutional protection with wine and beer.

It is possible that the "Original Package Decision" may sooner or later be overruled or so shaken by inconsistent decisions as to lose all value as a precedent. If it do not, nothing short of a constitutional amendment can change the law therein laid down. An act of Congress cannot alter the Constitution and confer upon a State a power which the Constitution says it shall not possess.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

EDITORIAL.

Chautauquan, Meadville, Pa., November.

ON November 4th the question of Prohibition will be submitted to the people of Nebraska. One cry worthy the consideration of thoughtful people is raised against the State adopting the Prohibitive policy. It is that in Kansas, the twin sister of Nebraska, Prohibition does not work. From an examination of a large amount of evidence, gathered from those who have studied the case candidly and thoroughly, we feel justified in advancing the counter claim that the Kansas policy is a success. The Ninde Chautauqua Circle of Topeka, numbering many leading citizens, in a recent communication to us on the subject, says:

Topeka has not a single open saloon or dramshop. Business is greatly benefited. Taxes are gradually lessening. Crime and criminal prosecutions are sensibly reduced. Pauperism is almost unknown. The same statements may be made in general terms of the entire State. Only in a few places is the law disregarded, and even in these exceptional cities there is a steady growth of a wholesome public sentiment, which will soon drive the saloon from its last stronghold.

Mr. La Salle A. Maynard, who went to Kansas some time ago, with no preconceived notion on the subject of Prohibition, to make a study of its workings, has written, for the *Chautauquan*, his observations:

I could give, if necessary, the names of scores of men, who frankly admitted to me that, while they had formerly opposed Prohibition, some of them bitterly, they were now as strongly in its favor. It was useless to deny, they said, that the law had been a great benefit to the State, in a moral sense at least. That it had resulted in a decrease of crime, pauperism and public immorality were facts patent to everyone and beyond all dispute.

I made many enquiries to ascertain the effect of Prohibition on the condition of the laboring classes and the poor; and to this end I sought interviews with dealers in groceries, clothing and coal, with manufacturers and other employers of labor. It was the unanimous opinion of these men that the laboring classes had been greatly benefited by the law; that they did better work, had better homes, saved more wages, bought a better class of goods and paid their debts more promptly than they did in saloon days.

As for the reduction of crime in Kansas under the Prohibitory law, the statistics bearing on this point are so abundant and so easily obtainable, that it is not necessary to repeat them. I shall only say, that my inspection of police records in various cities, and my interviews with judges, county attorneys, and police officials, all tended to support the claims, on this score, advanced by the advocates of Prohibition.

It would be unjust and untrue for me to represent that I found things all one way in Kansas, the arguments all on one side; it would be untrue for me to represent, that Prohibition has made a Paradise of the Sunflower State. I do not seek to convey any such impression. All I contend for is, that Prohibition has fully justified itself in its practical workings in Kansas, and accomplished fully as much as could be fairly expected of it. The most reasonable and conscientious opponent of Prohibition that I met and interviewed was Judge John Martin of Topeka, the Democratic candidate for Governor a year ago. He believes that it embodies a principle dangerous to the liberties of the people. He freely acknowledged, however, that the law had undoubtedly worked well in practice, and reduced crime and pauperism.

Such statements as these, which we might multiply indefinitely, cannot be gainsaid. Prohibition has done in Kansas all that its friends believed it would.

THE POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF NEWSPAPER REPORTS FROM TURKEY.

Terjiman i Hakikat [Mohammedan], Constantinople, September.

SOME newspapers send out their special correspondents. These men stay in Constantinople two weeks, enter into no relations with the race they are to study, satisfy themselves with what they see and hear under the guidance of the hotel waiters, and then return to give the world the ridiculous result. If "The East" were like Europe, in having all its motives and proceedings open to view from the outside, a two weeks' study might add many new points to the facts already known. But Turkey is not of this order. Hence the things which travellers learn from those who are not Muslims and perhaps not even Ottomans, only confuse their brains. That their views of Turkey will necessarily be ludicrous, can be forecast from the outset.

It is not from hostility that the papers attack Turkey. They are led astray by the class of men who act as their correspondents. Some years ago a hotel-waiter in Sofia, somehow, made acquaintance in some of the Government departments, and forthwith set up as a Special Correspondent. We have no means of knowing whether the Special Correspondents, now residing among us, are on a level, in point of respectability, with hotel-waiters. But the lies which they send to their papers concerning Turkey and its internal administration are evidence, if not of a personal and salaried hostility, at least of a pitiable darkness of ignorance. Since the opening of railway communication European newspapers come in by every train in great abundance, and are read at every reading-room, coffee-house, and beer saloon in the city. The Turkish readers, seeing false or prejudiced statements in one French paper, at once attribute the feeling which prompted it to the whole French press, and draw conclusions as to the policy of the French government. Thus the editor, who falls a prey to a careless or partisan correspondent, exposes himself, and not only himself but the whole press of his country, and not only the press but his whole nation, to the enmity of a great people in the East. If editors abroad grasped this truth, they would feel the need of more circumspect behavior.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

A SYMPOSIUM.

Civics, New York, Vol. I., No. 4.

ETHELBERT D. WARFIELD.

I REGARD the question of restriction of immigration, not as one of sentiment, but of wise government. It is not merely expedient, but the duty of a State, to take measures to prevent the introduction into its territory of a dangerous class. The class, or classes, so excluded, should be dangerous in themselves, and not merely by possibility. This introduces a problem of *practical* politics of the first difficulty. We can exclude paupers, but they are far less dangerous than well-to-do anarchists. Yet it would be a more serious blow at our institutions to inquire into opinions, than to admit persons of evil opinions. Again, no judicial mind can fail to deplore the law forbidding the importation of useful workmen under contract. For the present I should advocate restriction only, as to paupers, and as to actual criminals (of every sort except political criminals not guilty of crimes against humanity). But I regard any law which provides for self-protection as legitimate.

GENERAL CLINTON B. FISK.

That the American people must in the near future take such action as to quantity and quality, as will very materially restrict immigration, I have not the slightest doubt. The careful observer of the heavy decrease of the best immigration

from abroad, with more than a corresponding increase in the worst elements from abroad, cannot but be apprehensive of immediate and great danger to our American institutions.

WILLIAM DE WITT HYDE.

Restriction of foreign immigration is as essential to the health of the body politic, as the exclusion of poison from the physical system is essential to physical health.

Each immigrant should be required to bring from the United States Consul, at the Port from which he sailed, a description sufficient for identification, a brief account of his life, and a certificate of good character, and of a capacity for self-support.

MARSHALL H. BRIGHT.

The question of immigration should be considered along with that of citizenship. The present test of citizenship is as loose and low as it well could be. The most intelligent Chinese and Indians are excluded from citizenship, while the most degraded of the African race are held eligible. We prohibit laborers from coming under contract, which is all right, but when the prohibition is made to include people engaged in professional callings, the law is all wrong. A careful commission of experts, not politicians, should be provided for, to investigate this whole subject. We want restricted immigration laws, and restriction on citizenship. I believe a tax of not less than \$10, nor more than \$25, should be imposed on every immigrant coming here. It is about time the process of crystallization with homogeneity were in operation, and that process cannot be carried on with seven million of foreigners being emptied on these shores every decade.

MATTHEW A. BUCKHAM.

It has been our boast that this country offers an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. For a time this was a tolerably safe measure, because the difficulty of emigration selected only the more vigorous and enterprising. But when, in order to get rid of excessive and undesirable populations, foreign governments and emigration societies, and poor-law boards, remove all these difficulties, and expatriate the dependant, the vicious and criminal classes by wholesale, it is no longer a question of affording an asylum to the oppressed, but rather of offering our country as a vast poor-farm, reformatory and pest-house for all nations.

I see no valid reason for excluding foreign laborers, merely because they are laborers. Every laborer consumes according to his producing power, and therefore increases the demand for labor as well as its supply; but, as regards the idle, the vicious, and the dependent classes, let the countries whose bad social system has produced them be compelled to maintain them. Our obligations of humanity toward them is limited by our duty toward those of our own household. To be allowed to shift upon other countries the responsibility for begetting such classes would be to escape the salutary punishment which Providence inflicts upon nations as well as upon individuals, "visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation."

PRESIDENT E. BENJ. ANDREWS.

All agree that insane and criminal and helpless immigrants should be excluded from our country. Difference of view arises only in respect to the able bodied and industrious; and my conviction is, that our best policy in this problem is inseparably associated with our future tariff policy. If we are to continue our high tariff, the only way to keep up high wages is to restrict immigration. If, on the other hand, decidedly lower tariffs were to prevail, restriction of immigration would not be necessary, partly because laborers abroad would be better off, most of them therefore remaining at home, and partly because our export trade in manufactures and agriculture would be immensely increased so as to enlarge the demand for labor.

DAHOMY AND THE FRENCH.

ARCHER P. CROUCH.

Nineteenth Century, London, October.

WHEN a certain ancient King of Allada (then called Ard-rah), a few miles north of the coast of Guinea, was about to die, he divided his kingdom among his three sons, one of whom, an enterprising young prince named Daho, coveted the country of his neighbour, Danh, King of Gedavin. Daho first applied for and obtained leave to build a house on the outskirts of Danh's land. He then proceeded to make further requests until Danh, whose patience was at last exhausted, replied to an unblushing demand for some land close to the very capital of Gedavin, with the exclamation "Must I open my belly for you to build upon?" Daho declared himself insulted by this reply, and leading his army against Danh defeated and slew him, and on the spot where he fell raised a palace and called it *Danh-homen*, or Danh's belly, of which Dahomey is a corruption. From that time the kingdom of Dahomey grew in size and power, absorbing the kingdom of Ard-rah and reducing even Ashantee, the most powerful rival of Dahomey, to the condition of a tributary; but by a tradition handed down to them from early times, the people of Dahomey are forbidden to have anything to do with the sea. This prohibition may be due to the wisdom, which led the founder of the kingdom to apprehend, that contact with European civilization and the peaceful influences of commerce would be injurious to the martial spirit of the country; but, whatever be its origin, it has always been respected. The kings of Dahomey, even at the height of their power, never attempted an exclusive occupation of any of the towns on the coast. They merely reserved to themselves the right of shipping their goods and the power to collect port dues. Thus Dahomey proper is really an inland country, between which and the sea there are extensive marshes and lagoons. Amongst the most remarkable customs of the people of this country are their modes of utilizing women and horses, and of conducting and concluding war.

One-fourth of the female infants of Dahomey are married to the national fetish, and the remainder are at the absolute disposal of the king, who selects the most promising of them for a force of Amazons, which is supposed to number about three or four thousand. These Amazons are strictly celibate and are noted for their courage. A French writer describes them as "full of muscle," "well disciplined," and "marvellous to see"; and a former king of Dahomey attributed all his successes in war to their prowess.

Although horses thrive very well in the high country near Abomey, the capital of Dahomey, and are owned by most of the officers in both the ordinary army and the Amazonian force, they are not used in war but only make their appearance in great state pageants. The saddles are merely gaily-coloured cloths, on which, in exact contrariety to the European custom, the Amazons ride astride, and the men in side-saddle fashion. Both sexes are lifted on and off by attendants, who accompany them, leading the animal—which is never allowed to go above a walk—and steady them in their precarious position. Benazin, the present King of Dahomey, has received from his admiring subjects the surname of *Osu Bowélé*, or king shark, as significant of the ease with which he can swallow up his enemies; but when he is on horseback he hugs the neck of one tall groom, while another supports him by putting his arm round his waist, and a score more crowd round him in sufficient numbers to carry him, horse and all, should the necessity arise; he also wears an anxious and preoccupied look, which he is seldom able to banish till once more restored to *terra firma*. The late king having on one occasion purchased a silk handkerchief containing a representation of the Derby, sent for an Englishman to expound the scene, asking whether men really ever dared to ride at

such a perilous pace, and by what wonderful means they managed to maintain their seat upon the horse.

In battle array the Amazons occupy the centre and the men soldiers the two wings. The Dahoman method of warfare is one of surprise, the king, in order to prevent the secret ooing out, telling no one against what town he is leading his army. The strictest silence is maintained, and great distances are travelled with marvellous expedition. The attack is always made in the early hours of the morning, the Dahomans using their firearms as little as possible, the object being to capture, not to kill.

Females captured in war become attendants in the quarters of the Amazons. Male captives are either made slaves or publicly beheaded. Those doomed to the death penalty suffer but little mental distress. Their dulled intelligences are absolutely incapable of realizing their fate by anticipation. On the very morning on which they are to die, and with the place of execution before them, they laugh and talk as heartily as the spectators; and, even if bound and gagged, they move their heads to and fro, keeping time with the music.

There is at present an unsettled quarrel between France and Dahomey, with regard to a seaport called *Kotonou*, or the Lagoon of the Dead, because it is at one extremity of a lagoon into which, after a successful raid, a former king of Dahomey threw his victims. The kings of Dahomey have, it is true, abstained from exclusively occupying their own seaports; but they are opposed to the annexation of those ports by a European power. In 1888, however, the French induced *Gelélé*, the late king of Dahomey, to sign a treaty ceding *Kotonou* to them. The late emperor of the French refused to accept the ceded territory, but in 1886 the French took possession of it, in order, partly, to prevent the Portuguese from establishing a protectorate of the coast of Dahomey, and partly to escape liability to customs duties at the neighbouring English settlement of Lagos. The hostilities to which their occupation of territory led have not yet terminated. The French defeated the Dahomans at *Kotonou*, but have since then failed in the attempt to negotiate a peace, and now intend to carry the war into the enemy's country. It is always difficult to predict the issue of a conflict, however insignificant; but if the French are bent on reaching Abomey and punishing the king in his own capital, they will find the task no easy one. Apart from the fact that the fighting powers of the men soldiers and Amazons are such as even European forces cannot afford to despise, Abomey is well protected by miles of unhealthy malarial district between it and the coast, and by the great *Agrimé* swamp, which, even in the dry season, is very difficult to cross. The French may come to realize the difficulties of the task and abandon it; but if they are really in earnest, they will find one of their most formidable opponents in this great natural barrier before the capital of Dahomey.

THE DECREASE OF MOHAMMEDAN POPULATION IN TURKEY.

REMZI EFFENDI.

Terjiman i Hakikat [Mohammedan], Constantinople, October.

THE decrease of the Mohammedan population of Turkey is ascribed to various causes, such as ignorance of hygienic laws among those who have the rearing of the children, etc. But frankness is necessary in this matter, and this is the reason for referring to really grave causes of the admitted decrease. 1. While the use of intoxicating liquors is prohibited by the Koran, and while this Divine command is admittedly binding on Mohammedans, they are more assiduous drinkers than the people of those lands in which wine drinking is lawful. This devotion to drink has so undermined the physical forces of our Mussulman population, that probably thirty per cent. of them die without progeny from this cause. [NOTE—This is merely an estimate and is probably too large.—Translator.]

2. Mothers do not desire maternity and reject it by artificial means. Could the number of our women who do this thing be revealed, we should be speechless with horror at the terrible figures. The crime is not so prevalent among the village population: it is found in the towns and is universal in the great cities. The village women being accustomed to drudgery are not so lazy as to deem the rearing of children a burden. But the people of the towns and cities believe that the highest human happiness is a life of ease. Volumes ought to be written concerning these matters. But the point now is to beseech the Government to act with fiery speed to check these evils and their consequences.

SWITZERLAND AND THE SWISS.

S. H. M. BYERS.

Harper's Monthly, New York, November.

SWITZERLAND is a country that for more than five hundred years has been governed by its own people. It therefore challenges attention. It is a confederacy of republics called cantons, governed by a Council which is elected by a Parliament. The Council every year selects from among its members a chairman, who thus becomes President of the Confederacy for that year. The President assumes a cabinet portfolio, usually that of foreign affairs, and has no more authority than any other member of the cabinet.

The laws of Switzerland are now more uniform all over the country than heretofore. They are framed by the Parliament, but really rest on the sanction of the people, which is either expressed in votes or implied by silence. The chief judicial establishment is a Supreme Court, the judges of which are elected.

The general civil administration of Switzerland is conducted by an established civil service, the members of which are trained to fill all minor offices, are promoted to higher posts when they prove their merit, receive salaries which are in all cases small, and if once found guilty of dishonesty, are held to be permanently disqualified for office. This civil service system has two marked features. It provides no offices for "practical politicians" to corruptly deal out to their followers and associates, and it is wonderfully economical.

The military establishment of Switzerland is a well-trained, well-equipped, and well-officered militia or National Guard, who are ready in case of war to take their places on her frontier, the Alps, as an army of 200,000 sharpshooters.

The cost of government is met by taxes, which fall with disproportionate heaviness on the rich. Every man assesses his own property and is therefore able to partially evade taxation during his lifetime; but when a rich Swiss dies, the government assumes control of his estate and recovers from it the taxes which he had held back, together with compound interest and fines.

Such are the characteristics of Switzerland regarded as a State. It is interesting in other aspects also. It has savings banks for working-men, coöperative stores, cheap insurance, equitable factory laws, scientifically cultivated farms, extended commerce, an elaborate system of State education, and a people who are in the strongest sense of the word free. The Swiss are the Athenians of modern times—Athenians in more senses than that of extreme freedom. On the assumption that universal education is the best, they are the best educated people in the world. And despite the drawbacks of three national languages, three sets of habits and customs, and two national religions, they are intensely patriotic. Switzerland first, self afterward, is the substance of the teaching they receive from childhood on. Their institutions are based on universal intelligence and universal liberty. The Swiss working-classes, poor as they often seem, are better off than the working-classes of any other nation on the continent.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

THE LEGEND OF WILLIAM TELL.

W. D. McCrackan.

Atlantic Monthly, Boston, November.

SOME years ago the announcement was abroad that the familiar story of William Tell was not historically true; that such a person never existed, or if he did, could never have played the rôle ascribed to him as founder of the Swiss Confederation. It was discovered that when the method so fresearch which Niebuhr has used with so much skill to elucidate the origin of Rome, were applied also to the early days of the Confederation, the episode of William Tell became a fireside tale, a bit of folk-lore; valuable from a literary standpoint, but without historical significance.

Unfortunately he had long been regarded as a prime favorite with the children, and one who appealed also to their elders, as a singularly picturesque representative of Liberty striving successfully against Tyranny. It was natural, therefore, that this adverse report should be received with incredulity and indignation. People were unwilling to sacrifice another illusion of their childhood to the all-devouring investigating spirit of the age; the more so, because they knew little or nothing about the history of Switzerland beyond this episode; but as the best authorities declared themselves one by one against the truth of the tradition, the conviction gradually gained ground, that the old hero must be classified as a legendary personage.

The truth is, there have always been a certain number of objectors to the tradition, who regarded the story as a mere fable, and the subject finally came up again when Joseph Eutych Kopp submitted it to a thorough investigation, by searching the records of the three cantons and publishing his results in his *Urkunden zur Geschichte der Eidgenössischen Bunde* (1835-1857), his *Reichsgeschichte* (1845-1858) and his *Geschichtsblätter aus der Schweiz* 1853.

To understand the commotion produced in Switzerland by Kopp's *exposé*, we must try to imagine what would be the result in the United States, if George Washington were suddenly declared to be a legendary character. Every one sided for or against the truth of the tradition; no one could remain neutral, but gradually the multitude have gone over to the recognition that Kopp was, in the main, right, and that William Tell can never again figure as the founder of the Swiss Confederacy. He is not mentioned by any of the chroniclers of the early history of the Confederation. In fact it is not until 1477, more than a century and a half after Tell is supposed to have lived, that we can find any reference to him, and this was in a ballad by an unknown poet entitled, *Song of the Origin of the Confederation*.

As regards the simple story of the shot, apart altogether from its historical application, there can be no doubt now after the investigations which have been made in all directions, that we have to do here with a wide-spread household myth, belonging equally to many branches of the Germanic family, but preserved with special tenacity in the retired and conservative valley of Uri. The same legend occurs in various parts of Northern and Central Europe, in Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Holstein, on the Middle Rhine, and with another motive in the English ballad of William of Cloudeley. There is always a skilful archer, who is punished by being made to shoot an object from his child's head, and who in almost every case reserves an arrow with which to slay the tyrant in case of failure. The names of the men and places, and the local coloring vary, of course, in the different versions, but the structure of the story remains the same in all. The one which bears perhaps the greatest resemblance to that of

William Tell is to be found in a Danish history, *Gesta Danorum*, written by Saxo Grammaticus in the twelfth century. Here the story is told of Toko or Toki, and King Harold Bluetooth. Toki boasted that he could shoot a small apple set on the top of a stick at a considerable distance. His enemies informed the King, who ordered him to shoot the apple off his son's head, threatening that if he missed, his head should pay the penalty of his idle boast. Toki shot the apple at the first shot, but having drawn three arrows from his quiver the King asked why he brought so many. "That I might avenge on thee," he replied, "the error of the first by the points of the others, lest my innocence might happen to be afflicted and thy justice go unpunished."

There is also a remarkable likeness between the old English ballad of William of Cloudeley, and the Song of the Swiss Confederation. The author of the ballad of Tell, and the notary of Sarnen may have copied the older accounts, adapting them to Swiss conditions; but it is more probable that they were all derived from some common older source, from which proceeded also the Icelandic, Norwegian and other versions.

The legend of William Tell is a myth! No Gessler ever held office in the three cantons, and all the facts in support of the legend crumble at the touch of strict enquiry. But nothing could be more heroic than the ceaseless struggle waged by the early patriots of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden against the encroachments of the house of Hapsburg-Austria, or more admirable than the patient wisdom with which they finally won their independence.

OUR CHURCH AND EDUCATION.

THORNTON C. WHALING.

Presbyterian Quarterly, Chester, S. C., October.

WHAT is the relation of the church to education? Has the church an educational function to discharge?

There are four chief theories as to the agent by whom education should be conducted: (1) There are many who hold that neither church nor state have the right to intrude upon the educational sphere, but that the parent, under God, is responsible for the education of the child, and through private enterprise, in one form or another, this duty is to be discharged. (2) There is a second class who maintain that education is a function of the state, which, under the supreme law of self-preservation, is obliged to provide for its future citizens such training as will fit them to discharge the duties which rest upon them as enlightened citizens of a free state. (3) Others hold that, on account of the religious elements which ought to be made prominent in all education, the church is the agent properly charged with this work, to the exclusion of both state and private enterprise. (4) There is a fourth class whose doctrine is, that the parent, the church and the state have each alike certain rights in education, which neither of them can afford to surrender to the others, and where an alliance cannot properly be formed between them, each ought to insist upon its rights, and if necessary to their protection, engage directly and immediately in the work of education. This last is the view of the present writer.

The object of the present paper is to vindicate the right of the church in education, and to show, that if it is necessary to the protection of this right, the church may not only rightfully enter the whole field of education, but that it becomes its bounden duty to do so.

The right of the church in education springs out of the very conception of education. Man's moral and religious nature needs development and training just as much as his mental and physical nature. There can be no sound morality without religion. The one effective and decisive mode in which religion can be made a part of the life of the school is

through the introduction of the Bible as part of the curriculum of study.

The church is the agent charged by God with the duty of giving the religious education through the instrumentality of the school; and the church cannot surrender her rights in education, without at the same time evading her plain duty.

The question then is, whether education shall be conducted by the church exclusively, or by the state exclusively, or shall both engage in this work, each independently of the other. If the church leaves education entirely in the hands of the state, will the religious part of a complete education receive the attention it requires? Under the theory now widely prevalent, it is clear that our youth will receive a purely secular education, and that the religious part of education will receive no attention whatever from the state. This being so, it is the bounden duty of the church to see that education is not thus disastrously secularized. To prevent this, the church has not only the right, but is under the duty, of entering and cultivating the whole field of education.

It is true that objections to education under church control are numerous. It is said that such education is sectarian, and therefore separative in its tendencies. There are those who claim that a church is incapable of the wise and successful management of institutions of learning. But these and other objections are without foundation.

1. The doctrine of the duty of the church in education should be recognized, and practically applied, whenever possible.

2. The primary and secondary education, which our country offers its children, needs reorganization in the interest of religious instruction and training.

3. Female education ought to receive far greater attention than has been the case in the past.

4. Our church is plentifully supplied with institutions for the higher education of males, and does not need to multiply them.

5. Our institutions for theological education ought to do more work in preparing our future ministers to use and to teach the English Bible.

6. Our church should return to the conception of the teacher or doctor as one of the permanent officers of the church, and this not simply as teachers in academies, colleges or seminaries under church control, but also in the particular congregation where there is the greatest need of religious instruction and training. The local churches need teachers as well as preachers.

WHAT TECHNIQUE DOES FOR A PICTURE.

F. WAYLAND FELLOWES.

New Englander and Yale Review, New Haven, October.

TECHNIQUE in painters' language is a knowledge of the established rules of painting combined with skill in the application of them. It is, for instance, a well-known fact, that if some portion of an object represented in a picture is carefully painted in all its details, while some other portion is left indistinct, a person looking at the seemingly unfinished picture will complete it for himself, by an unconscious effort of imagination that will afford him pleasure. The picture which can thus excite the imagination of a looker-on is said to possess "strength," and the artist with theoretic knowledge and practical skill enough to impart that strength is to that extent a master of technique.

Technique has to do with the color, the atmosphere, the perspective, in short, with the whole of a picture. It is to painting what spelling and grammar generally are to literature. On the one hand, technique is to some extent hand-work, and as such cannot outrank brain-work, any more than faultless spelling or skilful penmanship can supply the place of intellectual endowments or scholarship; but, on the other hand, a picture without technique would be as unsatisfactory

as a serious essay in which both spelling and syntax were bad. There is one marked difference, however, between spelling and technique. The former may be self-taught, may be simply studied, but the theory of technique must be derived from a competent tutor; its practical part, the "touch," is the harvest of honest, hard work.

SEX IN MIND.

REV. CYRUS A. BARTOL, D. D.

Arena, Boston, November.

GEORGE ELIOT wrote that "No woman forgives coldness, even when it is the mask of love," and a critic said, only a woman could write that line. Was he a detective of authorship? A "Woman's Reason" is a literary title, and a current phrase. Reason is not masculine. It is more than reasoning. Immanuel Kant could not maintain his theory without the moral sense to back or shore it up. So Emerson endorsed his philosophy with the feelings. He refused to submit ideas to any logical bar, and from Bacon's "dry light," and his own cool head he appealed to the sentiments, to womanly intuition, as a superior court. The truth is that our abilities for every intelligent perception act together like our vital organs, which can by no analysis or dissection before death, be quite set apart.

Let us note the part played by our feelings in our arguments, and the heart's contribution to the brain. Emerson said, that Tennyson would have been a poet wondrously great, had he been purely masculine or purely feminine in his verse. But by this congenital mixture of traits from both sexes in his soul, Tennyson becomes the individual writer he is, secures his especial influence, charms alike man and woman, and holds the world in his magic spell. Emerson noted, too, a lack of virility in Hawthorne's style, which is winsome through the apparent want. Dr. Hedge characterized Dr. Channing's as a feminine mind, but for his, as for other men's genius, Dr. Hedge found in this trait a particular worth. How right feeling serves and quickens clear thinkings, every case of humane and social efficiency will prove. Male and female are a single creative image, and one is impotent without the other. But the womanly element is often least effusive, where most strong. Webster would pass as being a conspicuously masculine mind, even a logic machine, so cogent was he in the Senate or at the bar, but the Rocky Mountain he appeared to be, had a base of flame. How like the wind his oration swept, how like the ocean it rolled, and with what eagle flight it flew, all who heard him may still bear in mind. Many examples might hint how bereft we should be of truth, if confined to propositions which we can mathematically or dialectically prove. So to limit ourselves were suicide alike of sensibility and sense. Lincoln, who in short passages was as grand as Webster in long ones, drew from a sympathetic bosom his best strains. Mrs. Frances Kemble has a masculine mind.

The spheres of thought and feeling are concentric, and cannot be quite distinguished, however practically reconciled. They are not like independent departments of State, or watertight compartments of a ship. Our abilities run all together, and heighten each other. More of one does not imply less of the other. Their several provinces, like the cerebral lobes or sutures in the skull, cannot be precisely marked out. The outside of Nature alone is delineated by the rows of facts which the scientist calls laws. Only in action can the purposes and motives of conduct be revealed. He who is an agnostic in regard to God and Heaven, would be ashamed not to know his duty to his invaded country, or in his vocation of peaceful work, although how he knows, it would puzzle him to tell, the impulse or inspiration is so direct. We are so much wiser in our conscience than in our understanding that, on the path of enterprise, in the field of behavior, philosophy is baffled as but a partial expounder, halts behind and fails to be a pioneer.

No point of spiritual conviction, a divine being, a moral law, or an immortal life, can the pure intellect establish by itself alone. The radical head and conservative heart must pull together. This necessity in our nature should not be accounted dishonesty or inconsistency, unless we mean with such charges to convict all mankind. Not only metaphysicians like Kant and Sir William Hamilton admit the intrinsic opposition, running deeper than any controversies of creed into the very frame of matter and mind. Scientists and scholars encounter and declare the same contradictions.

To illustrate our theme from another great author lately deceased, we should call Robert Browning the preëminent intellect of our literary class. He wielded a virile pen, and wrote his lines as it was said Goethe, "signed his name, as with his fist." With what unmatched vigor and subtle penetration he lays out his propositions, and sets forth whatever for or against them can be said on either side, as a lawyer for plaintiff and defendant too. But is the sentiment left out? Rather as in the Socratic dialogues, it is raised to a higher pitch by the process of debate and the difference of opinion, condensed into jets of flame, out of latent heat; thought and feeling everywhere completely fused. Nor are proofs wanting aside from Browning's books that such was the nature of the man, and that from all the achievements of the head his own faith resorted to his feelings and found a refuge in his heart.

No doubt the distinction of sex is deeper than its symbol in the human frame, the man being more inclined to argue about what the woman sees by intuition or instinctively feels. For many things, war or politics, navigation or agriculture, opening mines or clearing woods, or exploring unknown deserts or seas, she is less fit, but Mr. Mills vindicated her right to vote. Meantime, whatever the merits of that problem, the object, if not the offices, of man and woman are the same. The sexes are parted in ways by which they may more happily meet. By a rational law, if not by a reasoning process, they shrink from being confounded, the man with the woman. Their harmony, not their identity, is the end. Either is the opposite sex that both may accord. Their diversely selected occupations emphasize the truth of their equivalent, if not equal, function and frame.

Neither the transcendental nor the traditional element alone can, on any side of our humanity, make intelligence complete. Both must join to produce a supreme intellect, poetic or philosophic. If women have not struggled or shone in the arena of controversy, let us cite the names of Georges Sand and George Eliot in sign of their possible preëminence, in that field of letters which outstretches the region of our disputes.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE IMMORTALITY OF INFUSORIA.

ALFRED BINET.

The Monist, Chicago, October.

THE ingenious hypothesis that Weismann, the eminent Freiburg professor, promulgated several years ago regarding the vitality of all unicellular beings, but more especially of the Protozoans, is doubtless widely known. Weismann maintained that the Protozoans were distinguished from the Metazoans, or organisms composed of a number of cells, in that they exhibited, in the words of the German savant, an instance of potential immortality; that is to say, a natural physiological death did not exist for them; if they perished, it was by accident or chance.

Weismann formed his theory in part upon metaphysical, or, at least, theoretical, considerations; but it is also supported by observed facts, and these facts it will be possible to recapitulate from the very onset. The idea of the immortal-

ity of Infusoria occurs naturally to the mind, when one examines with care what happens when an infusorian reproduces. The reproduction consists of a bipartition of the body of the animal; consequently the parent does not die, but lives in the two products of its bipartition. In subsequent multiplications, the same phenomena is always observed to occur, so that the entire substance of the parent is found preserved and living in the individuals to which it gives birth. This process Weismann expressed by the emphatic statement: In multiplication by division there are no corpses. It is wholly different with the Metazoans. The Metazoan is composed of a colony of distinct cells, among which division of labor has been effected, varying in complexity with the height which the animal has attained in the scale. It results from this division that in the Metazoan, certain cells only—those, namely, which are called the sexual cells—are entrusted with the office of the conservation of species, while the various other cells are more especially adapted to the conservation of the individual. When a Metazoan reproduces, the sexual cells alone enter into activity, and after having suffered various modifications, the principal one of which is fecundation, the sexual cells become the seat of numerous segmentations that go to constitute a new animal distinct from the one that gave it birth. The moment the parent individual ceases to be blended with the individual it produces, it can perish without imperilling the conservation of the species, and thus it is that death appears in the animal kingdom as a logical consequence of the division of labor.

Weismann further established the doctrine that in Metazoans there are two types of cells, the somatic and the sexual, and while the former are doomed to die, the latter, multiplying by division, belong to the Protozoan type and are immortal; and, by the intermediate agency of the fecundated ovum, the sexual cells pass from generation to generation, thus forming a material bond between successive generations. Though we have to succumb to death, there is at least a portion of us that ought not to die, because it is transmissible to our descendants. This phenomena has been described by Weismann as the continuity of the germinative plasm.

The theory of the potential immortality of the infusoria has recently been attacked by M. Maupas, whose observations tend to show that natural death, caused by senescence, does obtain among the Infusoria, and that it is comparable in many points of view to the natural death of the Metazoans. Already in 1860 M. Balbiani, in a communication entitled "Observations and Experiments upon the Phenomena of Fissiparous Reproduction among Ciliate Infusoria," concludes thus: "This mode of propagation has its limits, and ends invariably in one of the three following ways: either by the natural and almost simultaneous death of all the individuals belonging to the same cycle, or by the recurrence of sexual generation, leading to the termination of one of the cycles, and the commencement of a new cycle, or finally by the phenomena of encystment, which in fact brings about only a momentary interruption of the process of reproduction by fissiparity."

The chief new element in the recent researches of M. Maupas, consists in his study of the various phenomena of senescence, that the Infusoria, after a long series of bipartitions, present. M. Maupas has established that there exists in the Infusoria no part, no element, that by itself and by its own faculties, can live and be maintained indefinitely. According to his researches, the first outward sign of degeneration is manifested in reduction of size, attended with aberration in contour from the specific type. The very centre of the organism, the attendant nucleus, far from enjoying the attribute of eternal youth, is the organ that is first atrophied and then disappears under the influence of senile degeneration.

If we took our stand upon the facts brought to light by M.

Maupas, we could conclude, without hesitation, that Weismann's thesis regarding the immortality of the Ciliate Infusoria had been overthrown. But the phenomena are not presented with this simplicity. When the vitality of the Infusoria has become weakened by a considerable number of organic reproductions, and the animalculæ are upon the point of dying a natural death, a new biological phenomenon can intervene, rejuvenating the organism, and rendering it capable of reproducing itself anew for a long series of generations. That phenomenon is fecundation. And since the substance, the protoplasm, of the rejuvenated individual escapes death, a new argument might be found in these last mentioned facts for the theory of the immortality of Infusoria.

The question is at bottom whether the individual, after conjugation, is essentially the same as before conjugation, or whether it constitutes a new animal. In that the solution rests. Now, the new element that the individual acquires by the act of conjugation, is the male pronucleus of its partner. In addition, it loses the greater part of its old accessory nucleus, and the whole of its old principal nucleus. In return, by way of compensation, it preserves the integrity of its protoplasm and of its other organs. M. Gruber believes the physical identity persists in spite of these modifications. M. Maupas maintains the contrary.

It seems to me that a question of this character does not admit of a satisfactory solution. The decision is a matter of personal estimation—I might even say of caprice—and all the discussions raised upon such questions appear to me wholly idle.

I believe, accordingly, that the thesis of Weismann regarding the immortality of Infusoria eludes a direct refutation. It is neither confirmed nor overturned by observed facts.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF ATTENTION.

CH. FÉRÉ.

Revue Philosophique, Paris, October.

"WHEN one desires anything, the whole body becomes more active, and more disposed to bestir itself, than it is accustomed to do in the absence of such a desire." In this aphorism Descartes virtually enunciated the truth, that the physiological accompaniment of the state of mind called attention, is an awakened activity, not only in the muscles annexed to the organ which is most interested in the object of attention, but in all the muscles of the body. It has been possible to prove this truth by researches and experiments, because muscular activity generally displays itself in movements. These researches and experiments have brought to light several interesting facts, some of which are recorded here.

Attention intensifies and accelerates the motion of the fingers, and everything that disturbs the attention reduces the intensity of that motion and prolongs its duration; but it is not every kind of excitement, internal or external, that disturbs the attention. Light, for instance, gives an impetus to attention. So does sound, which, in the language of Gratiolet, "snatches the organism from repose."

That intellectual activity is influenced by the excitement of the body—the mind's periphery—is exemplified by the cases of Buffon and Haydn, who took care to surround themselves with objects pleasing to the senses, and of persons who make use of tobacco, as well as by the experience of seekers after odd sensations. One of these latter was Schiller, who could not work without the smell of the rotten apples which filled the drawer of his desk.

Modifications of muscular movement are connected with modifications of nutrition and of the circulation of the blood, with the ingestion and inhalation of stimulants, and with atmospheric pressure. The rarefaction of air on mountain-tops and in balloons, for example, produces muscular weakness and cerebral torpor, while an augmentation of air pressure

has been known to excite and even to intoxicate, especially in the case of a man of genius like Goethe, who said: "I work more easily when the barometer is high. . . . When the barometer is low I endeavor, by greater tension of mind, to struggle against the deleterious influence."

The moderate exercise of one member of the body provokes a tension of the muscles of the corresponding member. The bending of the left hand by mechanical traction, has been observed to cause reciprocal action in the right hand. Thus, the artificial tension of one muscle induces action in another muscle in a remote part of the body.

Even moderate intellectual exercise is accompanied with an increase of the strength of muscular movement. Such a maxim will be readily accepted by persons acquainted with the physiological conditions of thought-reading, which is simply an interpretation of muscular movement.

The spasmodic action of the face and neck is increased by standing and still more by walking.

It is true that a state of keen attention sometimes synchronizes with a suspension of activity in certain muscles of the body, but on such occasions the partial or, rather, local rigidity is not a necessary concomitant of mental exertion. The attention is sustained, not because of the muscular inaction, but in spite of it. This is illustrated by a speech of Marshal de Villars when, as commandant of the army in Italy, in 1834, he paid his respects to the King of Sardinia. The Marshal, on that occasion, entered the royal presence so drunk that he was unable to prevent himself from falling; but, while thus betraying the lack of a certain muscular power, he gave evidence of unabated intellectual activity by promptly exclaiming: "Behold me brought naturally to your majesty's feet."

It is also true that attention is sometimes accompanied by general physical immobility; but this phenomenon, too, is easily explained. There are certain muscles, the function of which is not to propel, but to restrain. When the awakening of attention produces a tension of those muscles, motion is arrested. Immobility is then the result, not of muscular torpor, but of muscular activity.

Attention, again, is sometimes apt to prevent a contemplated movement. Thus, as Holland remarks in his *Chapters on Mental Physiology*, if attention is brought to bear on the act of swallowing, the process is impeded; and, as Darwin has said in his work on *The Expression of the Emotions*, sternutation may be hindered by a strong desire to sneeze.

Lastly, it may not be out of place to observe, that the muscular activity, which plays such an important part in the physiology of attention, coincides with other activities which have been less studied but are not the less interesting.

MORAL INSANITY.

PROF. G. D. STAHLEY, A.M., M.D.

Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, October.

MORAL insanity may be briefly defined as that type of mental disease, which manifests itself by a morbid perversion of natural feelings, or habits, or moral dispositions. The intellect is always more or less impaired, although this may not be a prominent feature, and may go undetected by those who are unaccustomed to observe mental phenomena. The principal manifestations of this disease are through the moral, emotional and affective nature. Now, as it is through this avenue that voluntary depravity manifests itself, we are often called on to distinguish disease from wickedness, and to decide whether a given case shall be consigned to the physician or the executioner.

Moral insanity often follows in the wake of other forms of mental disease, itself becoming the most prominent and distinguishing feature. Or it may arise *de novo* in persons of adult age, who, up to a certain time, have possessed a correct

moral sense, but who have then developed great perversion of the moral and affective faculties. Such cases have, at times, by great adroitness, carried out vast schemes of imposition and intrigue, much to the chagrin and wrath of many people. The Diss de Barr case, which created such an excitement in New York a few years ago, was of this character. Adroitness, clever impostures, devilish scheming are distinguishing traits in this form of insanity.

Not only does moral insanity obscure an adult life, but I believe in the majority of cases it is a disease of original defect, and this opinion is held so strongly by some, that it is often called moral imbecility.

The morally insane are unnatural in their thoughts and conduct. They have their own standard of right and wrong, and it is generally at variance with that which the community ordinarily accept. They will lie, steal and even kill, if their perverted natures so dictate. They are profane or obscene; are quarrelsome or cruel; are indolent, and often become spendthrifts or drunkards. They are often extremely shrewd, and even logical, and are capable of schemes, intrigues and diabolical villainies. They are incapable of comprehending or doing right, because by organic defect, or morbid mental deficiency, they are powerless to do otherwise.

Indisposing of cases of this sort, the shortest and least troublesome way is to treat them as cases of criminal wickedness; but even among those who have largest opportunities, and are best qualified by special training to study this class of cases, there exists a difference of opinion as to their actual number, and also as to the degree of responsibility involved when the common law is violated. Differences of opinion frequently arise from the greater or less departure from the theoretical pureness of type laid down for moral insanity.

Now with regard to the legal responsibility of these cases of moral insanity. There are degrees of this malady, as there are in any other form of mental disease. In the natural world we have daylight, twilight and night. It is impossible to determine just when day ends and night begins, indeed there is no such sharply defined line. So in a given case, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether it is one of moral wickedness or moral insanity. Moreover, insanity being established, penal measures are not necessarily precluded, if the subject has committed some unlawful act. I believe there are insane people, who should be held accountable under the law for their deeds. Many of them can be influenced and improved by disciplinary measures; but each case must be considered separately, on its own merits. We dare not generalize.

TUBERCULOUS MEAT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

DR. HENRY BEHREND.

Nineteenth Century, London, October.

In a paper which appeared in this Review in September, 1889, I drew the attention of its readers to the subject of the communicability to man of the diseases of animals consumed as food, and I gave a *résumé* of the evidence which had accumulated, in proof of the position maintained by the leading scientific authorities in every country, as to the risk of the virus of specific maladies being conveyed by the ingestion of affected meat. The importance of the inquiry centres in the question of the transmissibility of tuberculosis, because not only is this the most frequent morbid condition in cattle, and the most destructive to human life—being accountable for nearly half the deaths between the marriageable ages of fifteen to thirty-five years in Great Britain, and for one-fifth the entire mortality—but also because Koch's brilliant discovery of the bacillus has set at rest all doubt as to the cause of the malady, and as to the question of its identity in man and the lower animals. No subject has more uninterruptedly engaged the attention of pathologists during the past twelve months

or is more likely to lead to results of the greatest practical importance.

The links in the chain of scientific evidence, based upon experiments conducted through a series of years, may be thus formulated: (1) Tuberculosis is caused by a minute vegetable organism, the bacillus; (2) This organism is identical in man and the lower animals, any slight apparent difference being purely morphological; (3) The disease is communicable from cattle to the human subject; (4) one of the most frequent methods by which it is communicated is the ingestion of the flesh of animals specially affected; and (5) the ordinary modes of cooking do not destroy the bacillus, and have absolutely no effect on the spores by which it is chiefly propagated.

Koch contends, and all the leading scientists of the age hold it as demonstrated, that the presence of the bacilli in the tubercular masses constitutes not only a concomitant fact in the process, but that it is the cause.

At the Congress on Tuberculosis, held at Paris in 1888, and attended by three hundred of the leading European experts, the meeting was practically unanimous as to the bacillus being the cause of the disease, and as to the dangers of communication by ingestion of the flesh or milk of diseased animals. A few months later an official report was made to the New York Board of Health, by the pathologists to the Department, adopting the resolutions passed at the Paris Congress as being the logical deduction from facts, ascertained by direct experiment. They further endorsed the view of the British Medical Association, that the identity of the disease in man and the lower animals had been established beyond all reasonable doubt, any difference in the size of the bacillus being simply due to change of medium.

Moved by these arguments, Koch has devoted his attention, since the discovery of the tubercle bacillus, to seeking substances which may be used therapeutically, by hindering the growth of the bacillus in the animal body. More than this (he says) a remedy cannot do. It is not necessary that the bacteria should be killed in the body: in order to render them harmless there, it is sufficient to prevent their growth and multiplication. He has discovered many substances which will check their growth in a test-tube, but until recently none which could effect this in the body of an animal. But he is now able to announce:

I have at last hit upon a substance, which has the power of preventing the growth of tubercle bacilli, not only in a test-tube, but also in the animal body. All experiments in tuberculosis are of very long duration; my researches on this subject, therefore, although they have already occupied me for nearly a year, are not yet completed, and I can only say this much about them, that guinea pigs, which, as is well known, are extraordinarily susceptible to tuberculosis, if exposed to the influence of this substance, cease to reach to the inoculation of tuberculous virus, and that in guinea pigs suffering from general tuberculosis, even to a high degree, the morbid process can be brought completely to a standstill, without the body being in any way injuriously affected. From these experiments I do not, in the meantime, draw any further conclusion, than that the possibility of rendering pathogenic bacteria in the living body harmless, without injury to the latter, has thereby been established. Should, however, the hopes based on these researches be fulfilled, and should we succeed in the case of one infectious disease, in making ourselves masters of the microscopic, but hitherto victorious, enemy in the human body, the same result may doubtless be obtained in other diseases.

Abundant experiment has demonstrated that the digestive fluids do not necessarily exert an injurious influence upon the poisonous bacilli; and it might be thought that if the bacillus had resisted the effects of cooking, and of the fluids of the alimentary canal, no further impediments existed, and it would be at liberty to pursue its career unchecked; but, happily, it is only then entering on the struggle for life. Metschnikoff's experiments, supplemented by those of Dr. Ruffer and others, have shown, that certain cells of the animal body termed phagocytes, identical with the white blood

corpuscles, being endowed with the power of independent motion, wander not only inside, but also outside the tissues, and, *mirabile dictu*, pursue, devour and digest any stray bacilli with which they come in contact. This is the true battle of life. Poisonous bacilli are constantly present in the body; those causing diphtheria and pneumonia have been met with in the mouths of healthy men, and yet no entrance of such microbes into the blood takes place. The phagocytes pursue and annihilate them before they gain an entrance.

The issues of life and death for man depend on the issue of battle between the warring hosts who make his body their battle-field.

Legislation in accordance with these facts is imperative, but tuberculosis in both cattle and pigs is so common, that in view of the enormous interests at stake, *legislation* has not yet adopted these requirements in their entirety, although, in most countries, it is steadily advancing towards their enactment.

RELIGIOUS.

THE JEW JOSEPHUS AS A WITNESS FOR CHRIST.

American Ecclesiastical Review, New York, October.

HISTORICAL evidence is of immense importance for the defense of the Christian religion in our day. It may be objected that the testimony of the Gospels is open to suspicion of partiality. Very well. There were other historians besides the Evangelists who speak of Christ. One of the witnesses frequently adduced by Christian apologists, for the purpose of establishing the character of the Founder of the Christian Church, by the purely historical testimony of adversaries, is Joseph Ben Matthia, or, as he calls himself, *Flavius Josephus*.

Before we enter upon the value which the testimony of this man possesses from a critical point of view, since its authenticity has been disputed, let us briefly examine the character of the one among Jewish historians most competent to judge of the person of Christ, both on account of the time in which he lived, and owing to the position of impartiality which we must accord him.

Born of a mother who traced her descent from the noble race of the Maccabees, Josephus united in himself brilliant talent, and an ardent admiration for the prerogatives and sacred destinies of his people. At the age of sixteen, he had passed through the schools of the Pharisees, the Sadducees, and the Essenes. Three years he remained a member of the latter sect. He subsequently joined the Pharisees, his former teachers. At the age of twenty-six he went to Rome, in behalf of some Jewish prisoners belonging to the priestly caste, and when he returned to Palestine, he had learned enough of the political situation to know, that the struggle of the Jews against the Romans would be a helpless one. He dissuaded the leaders from organizing the revolution; but seeing that he was beginning to be suspected of Romanizing tendencies, he assumed command and himself organized an attack. The revolution in Galilee succeeded, and this placed him at once at the head of affairs in that Province. When Vespasian cut off all exit for them from the stronghold of Jotapata, Josephus, seeing his people obstinate in their resistance, escaped by a strategy and placed himself at the mercy of the Roman commanders.

He allows, indeed, that he deserted his people in a useless struggle, but protests his reverence for the old faith and traditions. At the siege of Jerusalem he is said to have saved many lives, and the copy of the Sacred Text which was preserved in the Temple. The last part of his life was spent in the pursuit of studies and the writing of several valuable works on the history of the Jewish War, Hebrew Antiquities, an Apology of the Jewish Race against Apion, an Egyptian

Sophist, and an autobiographical defense of his policy as Governor of Galilee.

He wrote all his works in Greek with the exception of the book on the Jewish War, which was originally written in Hebrew. Of the Greek manuscript copies of these writings, none go further back than the tenth century. But we have several well-known translations into Latin made by Rufinus (370) and others, vouched for as original by all the tests of severe criticism.

We should expect that when writing of the insurrection of the Jews against Pontius Pilate, procurator of Judea, he would naturally refer to Christ; but, remembering that he was a Pharisee, and, further, that he was writing for the Romans, who had lately branded the Christians as the incendiaries of imperial Rome, we would expect him, as a Pharisee, to discredit the pretensions of one who openly claimed to be the Messiah; and, as a Roman politician, to revile the Founder and Chief of Christianity. If, nevertheless, he had resolved to be true and impartial, it was at least his policy to touch upon those facts which must be odious to the many as briefly as possible. This he did. To omit the name of Christ altogether was impossible. To speak of Him otherwise than he did, would have been untrue and unworthy of the historian. The passage in question reads in the translation as follows:

Now there was about this time Jesus, a wise man, if it be lawful to call him a man; for he was a doer of wonderful works, a teacher of such men as receive the truth with pleasure. (And) he drew over to him many of the Jews, and many of the Gentiles. He was (the) Christ. And when Pilate, at the suggestion of the principal men among us, had condemned Him to the cross, those who loved Him from the first, did not forsake Him; for He appeared to them again, living, on the third day; as the divine prophets had foretold these and ten thousand other wonderful things concerning Him. And the tribe of Christians, so named from Him, are not extinct at this day.

Not before the sixteenth century do we find any one dispute the genuineness of the passage. Since then some commentators have declared it altogether an interpolation introduced by Eusebius. Among these may be mentioned Lefebvre (Tanaquillus), and, of a later date, principally, the German representatives of the rationalistic tendency in theology. Others have adduced the passage as a proof that Josephus was at heart a Christian. Among Catholic and Protestant Christians of acknowledged eminence and impartial judgment we have many, perhaps the bulk of writers, such as Mayand, Danko, Hettinger, Alzog, Hergenrother, who pronounce for the authenticity. Another class thinks the passage may have been in part interpolated, but must be considered as substantially genuine. Among these we have the learned Villoisin of the last century, and Gustave A. Mueller among living writers.

Those who maintain that the passage is a spurious interpolation, defend the assertion principally on the ground that Josephus, a Jew, and a pronounced friend of the sect of Pharisees, could not have spoken thus of Christ without inconsistency. We might answer this by a similar argument and say: But how could he avoid speaking of Christ one way or another? He mentions St. John the Baptist in the same book as a holy man, and mentions the unjust condemnation and martyrdom of St. James, the brother (relative) of Jesus called the Christ. No one has, to our knowledge, contested the genuineness of these latter passages, and they are unequivocally eulogistic. Moreover, there are extrinsic arguments which seem to favor the contrary opinion.

1. Every known manuscript of Josephus's works contains the passage, and we must assume, that beyond the falsified copy there existed no other copy in the hands of Jew or Gentile which did escape the interpolation.

2. All the translations contain the passage. These are preserved as far back as the fourth century. But Eusebius (born

about 270) expressly appeals to this passage as a testimony in favor of Christ, which he seems to have taken from some other writer before him, for Origen (born 185), in his work against the Platonist Celsus, speaks of the view of Josephus concerning Christ.

Besides these, many others of the early fathers and historians appeal to the passage in question, without seeming to doubt its authenticity.

Müller, the latest critic, with much show of learning, attempts to prove that a portion of the text only is genuine. He suggests that the reference to the prophets and the resurrection may have been introduced by some Christian copyist, perhaps as a marginal note, sometime between the death of Origen, 253, and the writing of Eusebius, some fifty years later, but he leaves the clause asserting that Christ was the Messiah intact. This is quite sufficient for the Christian apologist; it gives us the testimony as historical evidence of a hostile writer, contemporary with the writings of the New Testament, which had been only partly transcribed at the time.

THE EGYPTICITY OF THE PENTATEUCH.

AN ARGUMENT FOR ITS TRADITIONAL AUTHORSHIP.

THE REV. ALFRED H. KELLOGG, D.D.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review, New York, October.

BEFORE it was possible to read the monumental inscriptions, the world was wholly dependent for its knowledge of Ancient Egypt (apart from Scripture) on the traditions of classical writers. Now, however, that the Egyptian annals themselves can be read, the value of these traditions can be tested, and with the result of demonstrating their untrustworthy character (or, at least, small value), as compared with the perfectly trustworthy character of the Hebrew tradition. However difficult it yet remains to solve many of the problems suggested by the Hebrew writings, he would be a reckless man indeed, who, in this year of grace, would dare say, that a single error can be cited in the Old Testament story of Egypt, as thus far tested by the Egyptian annals. But more than that, whatever view we take of the origin of the Pentateuch, whether it be regarded in the last analysis as the work of one or of many men, a critical comparison of the two records will be sure to leave the impression, that its compiler or editor was a man thoroughly conversant with the history and literature of Egypt, at the different eras covered by the Pentateuch. We still believe in the traditional view of the Pentateuch, viz., that it was fashioned by Moses' hands, and under the influence of the Spirit of inspiration.

The argument against the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch, which some have founded on its admitted composite character, is sufficiently explained by the theory that Moses was both author and editor. Moses wrote with a purpose, and that purpose was to set forth the garden scheme of redemption, and the preservation of the race-line of the Son of Man. Hence it is, that from the creation of Adam to the Deluge, a period of 1,650 years, the editor found thirty-two verses sufficient to cover the ground. So it is with the case of Israel in Egypt. Though Moses was so well furnished and so able to do it, he did not give us a history of Egypt nor any account of its civilization, nor even of its religion. His one object controlled him in what he did say of Egypt. But even a superficial acquaintance with Egyptology will afford ample evidence of the Egypticity of the Pentateuch, while a profounder study of the monumental language and literature will be sure to leave the impression, that the Pentateuch must have been compiled by one man, and that man (as St. Stephen put it) "learned in all the knowledge of the Egyptians."

But it is time for us to take a few examples of both sides of the question before us, viz., the Egypticity of the Pentateuch and the contrasts it presents.

I. On the Egypticity point, we may cite the very name by which Egypt was known to the Hebrews. The name Egypt, by which we know the country, may be said to be comparatively modern, being in reality the Greek word "Aiguptos," a name of uncertain origin. The uniform monumental name is Khem, or Kham, or Khami, meaning "black," and being generally interpreted as referring to the color of the soil. It is precisely the same word as the Hebrew "Kham," a son of Noah, and is a name known to subsequent Bible writers, for we find in Ps. cvi: 22, where reference is made to the "wondrous works" of Moses "in the land of Kham."

Now it is certainly a most suggestive fact that the uniform Hebrew designation of Egypt, from the very beginning, should be not the hieroglyphic "Kham," but the word "Mizraim," the dual form of the word Mazar. The singular form is used only three or four times in the Hebrew Old Testament, and accurately enough in its connections, but never in the Pentateuch, in which the Hebrew dual form is always used, and apparently evidences Moses' familiarity with the correct genealogy of Egypt from Khem and Mizraim, the son and grandson of Noah. Every king of Egypt was designated as the lord of the two lands, or of the double country, and Mizraim signifies the same thing—the two M-zars.

II. As another illustration of the Egypticity of the Pentateuch, we may cite its account of the origin of the Egyptians and their ethnic and linguistic affinities; for the Hebrew and Egyptian traditions are here in perfect accord. The almost unanimous verdict of classical antiquity started by the Greeks, brought the Egyptians from Ethiopia to the Middle Nile, and thence to the Delta; but the Hebrew tradition, as we know, makes them equally with the Cushites and Canaanites descendants of Kham, the son of Noah, and pictures them before the dispersion as living at home in the cradle of the race in Asia. The monumental inscriptions harmonize with this and teach, that before history the Mizraites (as they came to be called) left Asia and founded a new fatherland on the Nile. They came, as their books tell us, not from the South, but from the East, and from what they call again and again, "The Holy Land."

As to their ethnographic affinities, the latest science confirms their own claims, which divorce them emphatically from the negro races. The form of the skull and proportions of the body, as Brugsch says, would show a more intimate connection with the Cushites. There are some, Maspero, *e.g.*, who find in their color and general aspect, as carefully delineated on the monuments, enough to suggest even the white races of Europe and Western Asia. As to their linguistic affinities, Dr. Brugsch pronounces them emphatically Semitic, with strong suggestions of primal relations with the Indo-Germanic type of speech.

Surely only one conclusion can be drawn from these facts, and that is, that the three peoples must have had a common primeval home, in the cradle of the human family.

Between the two cosmogonies of the Egyptians and Hebrews there are many points both of resemblance and contrast. Nevertheless, there is abundant evidence, that whoever wrote or arranged the story of creation in Genesis was acquainted with the Egyptian cosmogony, and drew on it largely both for thought and expression.

It is, however, in the story of the Hebrews and their relations with Egypt that the argument for the Mosaic authorship of the work finds its culmination. And here the most superficial of Egyptologists is sure to be impressed; for illustrations of Egyptian life, history and customs can be found on any page of Israel's history. As respects Moses' own era, it is certain that it was written while the memory of the events was fresh. The minute accuracy of the text is inconsistent with any later date. It is not merely that it shows knowledge of Egypt, but knowledge of Egypt under the

Ramessides, and yet earlier. He notes particulars which are true of the age of the Ramessides, and not true of the Pharaohs of the age of Solomon. It is further possible to-day to identify, on the monuments, the Pharaoh for whom the Hebrews built Pithom and Ramses. There can be no reasonable doubt, moreover, that the Exodus and its direful results to Egypt are referred to, in at least one extant papyrus, known as the great Harris papyrus of Rameses III. And if we may not be so bold as to say that we have identified the Pharaoh of the Exodus, we may at least go so far as to say that he was the last Pharaoh of the Nineteenth dynasty.

It was long denied that the Hebrews were mentioned on the monuments by name, but it is now generally conceded that they were the "Aperin" of the monuments, who are at any rate described as a foreign people made slaves, condemned to work the quarries, and to make bricks and build.

Modern criticism has trumped up a grave difficulty in the discovery that the Pentateuch is a compilation, a *resumé*, so to speak, gathered not only from "the wisdom of Egypt" but from the wisdom of the race; but granting that much, the argument, drawn from the undoubted evidence of the Egypticity of the Pentateuch in thought and expression, points to an editorship with Egyptian affinities, and therefore to just such a man as Moses. The Egypticity of the Pentateuch can be adequately explained, if the work was compiled or edited in the era of Moses, but in no other. No prophet or scribe of Israel, subsequent to Moses' era, can be named, who as a Redactor would have edited the Pentateuch in so Egyptian a way. The agreement between the Pentateuch and the Egyptian annals is simply marvellous. The story of Egypt as told by the Pentateuch needs no revision. It is true in conception, it is true in expression. Surely "The foundation of God standeth sure."

MOHAMMEDANISM AND CHRISTIANITY BEFORE MATERIALISTIC SCIENCE.

Terjiman i Hakikat [Mohammedan], Constantinople, September.

THE true reason why the materialistic philosophy, which is founded on the idea that matter is the base of everything, has not made the progress expected of it, is the existence of the soul. The materialists fall into the notion that by an easy denial of what they cannot understand, they clear their skirts from responsibility for difficulties. But, as is seen in Buchner's work, "Force and Matter," their consciousness is not satisfied with a philosophy which denies the soul. Buddhism is now taking a new lease of life, making rapid progress in Europe. The reason of this is the truth, that being comprises not only the body and the present life, but also the immortal soul. It is not that Christianity does not admit the existence of the soul; but it obscures that truth by such a parcel of conjectural theories, that when the mind of a European becomes somewhat illumined by the light of knowledge, he has to abandon his Christianity; and with it he abandons his belief in the soul. Afterwards, finding this truth apparent in an ancient philosophy like Buddhism, he springs at it as if he had found some new thing.

The Almighty created even the material part of our being out of nothing. But how can a materialist, whose mind cannot grasp the idea of something out of nothing, carry his mind on to the knowledge of the Cause by the effect? The soul has come from a world far above the world of matter and of the life which is seen in matter, and it presses on toward the world whence it came. But how can those think on the soul, who cannot make their minds pass beyond the world of visible matter?

Let not our faith, which never had a beginning and never will have an ending, be affected by the sophistries of these people. While other religions cannot adapt themselves to the progress of modern science, Mohammedanism can do so. So long as we remain believers and Mussulmans, the progress of science serves to confirm, not to unsettle us. And yet we are adjudged not to have learned science. God save us all from such compound obtuseness of ignorance!

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALGERINE REMINISCENCES.

ERNST HAECKLE.

Deutsche Rundschau, Berlin, October.

ALGIERS has an estimated area of 12,000 square miles, with an irregularly distributed population of nearly four millions. Of these only 220,000 are French, and there are perhaps as many foreigners of various nationalities. The remaining three and a half millions are natives and Mohammedans, but they spring from two widely different stocks.

The Kabyles, the aboriginal inhabitants of Algiers and Tunis, are a branch of the Berber, or, in a wider sense, of the Libyan stock, a race in which is included the Copts, the old Nubians and the Ethiopians, and others displaying the characteristics, customs and language common to what is called the Hamitic race.

With the growth and spread of Mohammedanism in the seventh century, the Arabs overran the whole region of North Africa; but there was never any real fusion of the two races, and since the French acquired possession of the country the characteristic distinctions are sharply emphasized. The Kabyles are industrious cultivators and strongly attached to their little holdings. Their social constitution is essentially democratic, resembling in many respects that of the ancient Germans. In fact there is so much general resemblance, both in *physique* and character, between the Kabyles and the Germanic peoples, that some ethnographers argue that they are immediately related; and the view is perhaps in so far correct, that the Vandals during their two centuries of rule in the country made a great impression on the native stock. After the French had overthrown the Arabs in Algiers and taken their renowned leader Abd el Kader prisoner, they regarded themselves as masters of the country, and on penetrating into the mountains were not a little astonished to meet with a determined opposition on the part of the Kabyles. It was not until the close of a long and bloody campaign that the Kabyles submitted to French supremacy. Outwardly all Algeria is now under French dominion, but the native population is not in any sense assimilated.

The important problem which now forces itself upon us in connection with this valuable colony is the permanent attitude of the native Mohammedan population to their French rulers; and it may already be prognosticated with a reasonable measure of probability, that the future of the two native races, the Arabs and the Kabyles, will unfold itself on widely divergent lines. The Arabs, a decaying race, will sink ever lower and lower and pass slowly to extinction; while the Kabyles on the other hand, with their native energy and higher capacities, will show a measure of adaptability to the conditions resulting from contact with European culture, and will presumably attain to a correspondingly high level.

The fate of the Arab race in Algiers manifests itself already with sufficient clearness, especially in the great cities. The valuable estates, the countless Moorish castles and palaces, the villas and gardens which they occupied as rulers of the country, have now passed almost wholly into French hands. As soon as the French conquest was complete, all the well-to-do Arabs disposed of their properties, often at a ridiculously low figure, in the sure conviction that French dominance would be only temporary, and that on their departure they (the Arabs) would recover their properties without payment. In this matter they have bitterly deceived themselves. No one of competent judgment holds it possible that the Arabs will recover their lost dominion. The countless Moorish nobles, merchants and land-owners, who at the time of the conquest emigrated in hordes to Tripoli, Egypt, Asia Minor and Constantinople, in the hope that they would soon return

to reclaim their own, will never see their fatherland again; and they who remain in Algiers inspire no confidence in their brighter future. Already their outward appearance is for the most part very shabby, and having been forbidden to bear arms since the last uprising, we see no more the long flint which the proud Bedouin displays everywhere in the East. Even the long Arab pipe has disappeared, supplanted by the paper cigarette. The clothing is poorer and wanting in adornment; and the Arab quarters which still exist in Algiers, Constantine, Oran and other great cities, sharply contrasted with the wealth and comfort of the European quarter, give one the melancholy impression of slow mouldering decay. Sadder and more wretched still are the huts and tents of the Nomadic Arabs, who with their flocks and herds are scattered everywhere over the land, and looking at them from the railway cars, the very type of the Old Testament shepherds, it is impossible to escape the conviction, that this remnant of the decaying Semitic race must go down, in the struggle with the irresistible might of European culture.

But quite another future may be predicted for the Kabyles. It is quite true that their material conditions are by no means brilliant, that their stone huts in the mountains, and their general appearance and surroundings, suggest no idea of wealth. But the little garden patches and fields which surround their huts are well tilled, and their cheerful family life betrays interest in life and its conditions. Latterly, too, the Kabyles have been attracted to the city, where they engage in various pursuits with zeal and intelligence. Franco-Kabylish schools have been established, in which the hitherto unlettered Berbers are zealously acquiring the elements of civilization; and when we reflect on the national characteristics which this energetic Berber race has inherited from its Numidian and Mauritanian ancestors, and preserved through thousands of years of national vicissitudes, we cannot fail to believe in their capacity for further development. If the French succeed in assimilating the Kabyles, they will secure in these industrial agriculturists the necessary material for a successful administration of the country.

The Berbers have had a great past, and one may with reasonable probability predict a great future for them, whether they be blended with the French in a mixed nationality, or whether, aroused from its slumbers, the race follow its proper and independent development.

A CENTURY OF PATENT LAW.

CHAUNCEY SMITH.

Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston, October.

AMONG the powers conferred upon Congress by the Constitution, is the power "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." Under this power, Congress, on the 10th day of April, 1790, enacted a statute entitled "An act to promote the progress of useful arts," which was the beginning of the patent legislation of the United States. During the century which has elapsed since the passage of the act, there has been in force in this country a body of statutes, which are spoken of collectively as the Patent Law. Numerous cases have arisen and been brought before the United States Courts, calling for the interpretation of these statutes. It is a fitting time to enquire into the results of the legislation and judicial decisions, which owe their existence to the power of Congress to promote the progress of useful arts. Have these results justified the grant of the power, and its exercise by Congress?

The Act of 1790 specified the subjects for which patents might be granted, as the invention or discovery of any useful art, manufacture, engine, machine or device, or any improvement thereon not before known. Applications for patents under this act were made to the Secretary of State, the

Secretary of War, and the Attorney-General, and they, or any two of them, were to decide upon the issue of the patent.

The right secured by a patent was the "sole and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others, to be used" for a term not exceeding fourteen years, the invention or discovery. The patentee was required to furnish a description in writing, with models to illustrate it, when the nature of the invention admitted of a model. The patent was made *prima facie* evidence in any suit, that the patentee was the first inventor, and that the invention was truly described. If these facts were denied by a defendant, the burthen of proof was upon him to establish his denial. This provision has remained a part of our patent law to this time. The act contained no limitation of its benefits to citizens or residents, a feature of the law which is interesting in connection with subsequent legislation.

The act was approved April 10, 1790. The first patent granted under it was dated July 31 of the same year for making pot and pearl ashes, and only two more patents were granted during the year. It continued in force until Feb. 21, 1793, and only fifty-five patents were granted under it. One of these was to John Fitch for propelling vessels by steam.

On February 21, 1793, another act took the place of that of 1790. The issue of patents was committed to the Secretary of State and the Attorney-General, and the benefits of the act were limited to citizens of the United States. An act of April 17, 1800, extended the right to take patents to aliens who had already resided more than two years within the United States. The right to secure a patent was also extended to the representatives of an inventor, who had died before a patent was issued to him.

An important change in the mode of administering and enforcing the patent law was introduced by an act of Feb. 15, 1819, giving to the Circuit Courts of the United States jurisdiction in equity of actions for the infringement of patents, with power to grant injunctions to prevent the violation of the rights of inventors.

During the period of a little more than forty-six years after the enactment of the first law in 1790, the number of patents granted, exclusive of reissues, was 9,957, a number now exceeded in a period of six months.

The act of 1836 introduced a radical change in the patent law, so far as it related to the grant of patents. It created an office, attached to the Department of State, to be called the Patent Office. The office has since been attached to the Department of the Interior. The first section provided for a Commissioner of Patents, and foreigners were placed on the same footing as citizens, except as to amount of fees. As under previous acts, the term for which the patent was granted, was fourteen years, but this act made provision for its extension to a further seven years. The investigations required to show cause for the granting of such extension abundantly established, that the most fortunate inventors received as the fruit of their invention but a small part of the value of the invention to the public. Many people could only see what the inventor had received, and were blind to the advantages gained by the public, and a very strong feeling of opposition to the extension of patents was developed which resulted in 1861 in a change of the law. All patents granted thereafter were to be for a term of seventeen years, and all extensions were prohibited.

The Act in 1836 was followed in 1837 by another act, to relieve patentees from the consequences of mistakes in drawing up their specifications and claims.

Another most important change was introduced in 1839, whereby the use of an invention by the public, with or without the inventor's consent, was not allowed to impair his right to a patent. In 1870 there was a general revision of the patent law, in the nature of a codification of the statutes then in force, and although some slight changes in the language of

the Act of 1870 was made in 1875, it was only to render it more explicit. Practically the law now stands as it was left in 1870.

In 1836 eight persons made up the establishment of the Patent Office, and the aggregate of their salaries was \$11,550. The number of the patents issued in 1836 after the establishment of the Patent Office (July 4) was 109, and the number for the first full year (1827) was 436. In 1889 the whole number of persons in the Patent Office establishment was over 560. The number of patents granted to inventors was 22,080 to citizens and 2,003 to foreigners, an advance which indicates in a striking manner the mental capacity and energy to be found among the laboring men of the country.

There is a wide-spread hostility to the patent system and, curious enough, this hostility is often excited by inventions of the greatest value. The humble example of the washing-board will suffice to show, whether it is the inventor or the public that reaps the greatest advantage from patented inventions. The profits of inventors and the capitalists who support them, are often large, but these large profits stimulate invention. In the language of the present accomplished Commissioner of Patents, in his report for the current year:

"I verily believe that no law or legal system, in any age or any land, has ever wrought so much wealth, furnished so much labor for human hands, or bestowed so much material blessing in every way as the American patent system."

The justice of this estimate will readily be appreciated by the thoughtful student, who will find its greatest results, not in the achievements which strike the imagination most forcibly, or have left their records in great fortunes, but in the multitude of minor inventions which have invaded every household, farm and workshop, making labor lighter and more efficient, increasing the comforts of life, and bringing into the humblest of homes a multitude of things contributing to health and happiness, which, not many years ago, would have been ranked among the luxuries of the rich or were wholly beyond the reach of rich and poor alike.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF HOSPITALS.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

The Contemporary Review, London, October.

WITH regard to general hospitals of large size, there is a growing feeling both within the medical profession and among practical sanitarians and administrators that they are open to many objections. In the first place, they are an unscientific anachronism, the crowding together of such a vast number of diseased persons being as much out of place in cities as intramural burial of the dead. Indeed, it is extremely likely that the germs derived from such accumulation of every form of disease are more dangerous to the community than those which, after several years, may emanate from dead bodies. There is no doubt that patients suffering from different kinds of disease, poison the air with their exhalations and, in many cases, exchange microbes, till recovery becomes difficult even for the strongest.

The second objection to large hospitals is that, for practical purposes, the relief which they afford may be said to be indiscriminate. This feature, from its inevitable tendency to engender and foster habits of improvidence in the poorer classes, makes it stink in the nostrils of economists. I do not hesitate to say that the out-patient department in hospitals, where the patients contribute nothing towards the expense of their treatment, is the greatest pauperizing agency at present existing in this country.

The third objection to general hospitals, as at present organized, is the cruel hardship which their indiscriminate charity inflicts on the medical practitioners in their neighborhood. These men find the competition of the hospitals simply ruinous; for, however they may lower their fees, they

must still be in the same position relatively to those institutions, as the gentleman who stole the raw material for his baskets was to his rival who "conveyed" his baskets ready made.

The out-patient department is defended by the hospital authorities, on the ground that a large selection of cases is necessary for the training of medical students. This sounds very plausible, but it will not bear examination. The educational plea is only a pretext. The real reason of the laxity in admitting out-patients is the desire to make a goodly show of work in the eyes of the public, with the object—perfectly legitimate in itself—of attracting subscriptions.

The objections that have been raised to special hospitals are numerous, though careful consideration will show that, in the main, they are unfounded. The superior persons who advance these objections, ground their opposition on the alleged fact, that the special institutions draw many cases away from the general hospitals, and thus often leave insufficient material for the teaching of students. It may, however, be asked, how it is that the special hospitals attract from the older charities persons suffering from particular diseases. The obvious answer is, that the patients find that they are more quickly cured in the special hospitals. The only question, therefore, to be decided is, whether the interests of the patient or those of the teachers of the healing art are to be considered as the more weighty. I have little doubt myself, that, in the opinion of the public generally and of the subscribers to the hospitals, the welfare of the patients will take the first place.

A more practical objection to special hospitals is, that they are supposed by some people to divert subscriptions from the general hospitals. I do not believe, however, that this objection is well founded.

The bad effects of gratuitous medical relief have been abundantly shown, and it is not denied that they exist, to a very large extent, not only in London, but practically everywhere throughout the country. The time has come when the abuse must be abolished. But how is this to be done?

Aggrieved practitioners, who have had the bread taken out of their mouths by the hospitals, have sometimes said in their haste, that the out-patient department should be reformed altogether out of existence. This drastic remedy, however, would probably defeat its own object. The real remedy for the congestion of the out-patient department is depletion. All cases, in which a genuine claim to the receipt of gratuitous hospital relief cannot be established, should be eliminated. For this purpose two things are necessary—viz., a definite water-line of poverty, above which charity is not permitted to extend, and an adequate system of inquiry to prevent imposture. The difficulties of such a system of inquiry are great. But at Manchester, in the course of a few years, a well-organized system of investigation has reduced the proportion of cases in which hospital charity is abused from 42.32 to about 6 per cent.

I approve of the Prussian law, by which all workmen are compelled to insure against sickness. The amount of insurance is 1-2 per cent. of the wages earned. Of this, one-third is defrayed by the employer, the remaining two-thirds being deducted by him from the workmen's wages before they are paid. My own plan would be that the Poor Law infirmaries, the hospitals and the provident dispensaries should be combined, so as to form one large system of eleemosynary medical relief, somewhat on the lines of the French *Assistance Publique*, under the control of which are all the hospitals and dispensaries in France. I am strongly of opinion that a small charge to out-patients at hospitals, carefully graduated according to the patient's means, would, of itself, do much to diminish the evils now existing. In the Prussian hospitals payment is universal. All sorts and conditions of patients are freely admitted, and patients are divided into three classes, according to the rate of payment.

THE TRUE MOROCCO.

COUNT PAUL VASILI (*Madame Juliette Adam*).*La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, October 1.*

THE continent of Africa is at present like a superficies with an iron perimeter. Its coast is a vast chain of European colonies in which there are only two solutions of continuity—two native states which serve to separate African France from the possessions of other European powers. One of these States is Tripoli on the east of Tunis, the other, which in Arabic is termed the *Mogreb-el-Aksa* or Extreme West, is improperly called by us Morocco.

Morocco occupies the north-western angle of Africa. The Atlas mountains are its base. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea and the Straits of Gibraltar, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by a river and the oasis of Tafilet, and on the east by Algeria. On its mountain sides there is every variety of altitude and consequently of climate; it has numerous rivers and extensive plains and plateaus; it abounds in mineral, vegetable, and animal products; it is renowned for its breed of horses; it contains regions which were among the granaries of the ancient world; it is, in short, the privileged country in which the ancients placed the Garden of the Hesperides; but, despite its natural advantages, it now barely sustains a population of eight or ten millions. It was once peopled by a race filled with religious zeal and the spirit of conquest; but it is now the home of more or less degraded, apathetic and fatalistic Berbers, Moors, Arabs, Negroes, Jews, and people of mixed blood. It was once the seat of a powerful empire, which extended from Timbuctoo to the Ballaric Isles; but now, a portion of even the diminished territory which its Sultan is supposed to govern, is distinguished from the rest by the title *Blad es Sibâ* or unsubdued country, because its inhabitants are practically independent of their nominal ruler. It was once adorned with grand monuments and with superb palaces in which kings held court, but now it is an accumulation of ruins, to which the ruin of its present government must ere long be added. It had at one time its universities, libraries, sciences and arts; but now its Sultan is an *Ulema* of *Ulemas*, a chief among wise men, by reason of his knowledge of alchemy, of the secret of extracting gold from the yolk of eggs, and of the kindred arts which have been handed down to him from the Middle Ages.

The decadence of Morocco is due to various causes, to five centuries of revolutions and internecine wars and race and tribal feuds, to famines and epidemics, to the fact that its State religion is Islamism, to its mode of government, and, among other things, to the exactions and cupidity of its officials; but in defense of these latter it must be recorded that their salaries are in most cases insufficient. The best paid Minister at a Shereef's Court receives about one dollar a day. The pay of the others varies from sixty to twenty cents a day. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the principal officials who conduct the customs administration, and some few officers detached for service with pashas and other dignitaries are the only functionaries whose salaries are so high as sixty dollars a month, the reason for these low rates of remuneration is that all the available wealth of the country is either expended on diplomacy and armaments, or simply hoarded. Insufficient salaries, moreover, are not the only grievance of the officers of State. The Moorish ambassadors at European Courts pay their own travelling expenses and the cost of the presents they make in the name of their imperial master, who argues that if his ambassadors have money they must have stolen it from him, and that in expending it in his name they are merely giving him back his own.

This is the country—our colonial neighbor—which it is the duty of our statesmen to conduct to a destiny, consistent with the maintenance, the prosperity, and the development of the empire of France in Africa.

Books.

INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY. An Inquiry after a Rational System of Scientific Principles in their Relation to Ultimate Reality. By George Trumbull Ladd, Professor of Philosophy in Yale University. pp. 426. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1890.

[The opening chapters of this volume treat of the definition, the problem, the method and the divisions of philosophy and of its relations to psychology and to the particular sciences.]

A true definition of philosophy must include all the permanent historical factors corresponding to the term. In the most cursory review of the history of philosophy, we find that with Plato philosophy moved in the sphere of the Idea. The highest of all ideas, however, was the idea of the Good, and the search for eternal verity and real being, included life and conduct. Aristotle practically identified philosophy with the sciences. The middle ages made it the handmaid of theology. Kant defined it as the certified cognition of reality or the science of rational knowledge. In him the pursuit first attained to a clear self-consciousness, in which self-knowledge and a knowledge of the universe are united. To this conception few elements need be added. Philosophy seeks the final ground of all being. It presupposes a self-conscious, unfolding reason. It is dependent upon the development of all human knowledge. It may therefore, at least provisionally, be defined as the progressive rational system of the principles, presupposed and ascertained by the particular sciences, in their relation to ultimate Reality.

The domain of philosophy is determined by the particular sciences, in the fact that it is the development of the latter, which, at every advance, continually postulate afresh those ultimate principles, upon whose validity philosophy alone can decide. The problem of philosophy, as distinguished from that of the particular sciences, is the discovery of a higher truth and reality, in which the principles of all being and the principles of all knowledge find their unity. It aims to bring these general principles of being and of knowledge into connection, and into harmony with the ideals of conduct, of art, and of religion. It strives to find for them all a unity of being and of life—an ideal Reality—a realized Idea. It seeks a unity, in which all real processes of being, thought, and life may find an ideal side of sentiment, ethical, and æsthetical existence. Beyond the outer circle of the sciences lies philosophy, as alone supplying the basis for their real unity and significance. Philosophy strives to convert assumption into rational conviction, and to make the organism of thought truly correspond to the organism of the world.

Science itself is limited to the observation and verification of phenomena; but when it speculates as to the relations of the different groups of phenomena to the ideals of reason, to the unity of the world and of experience, it passes into the domain of philosophy. The sciences might finish their work, and the problems of philosophy remain untouched. The sciences indeed imply reason, and they imply reality. They describe the processes in which the ideas of duty, beauty, and God are found in the mind of the race. Reflection upon their verified conclusions suggest problems which are unsolved, or of which it is beyond the power of any of them to offer a solution. They can be solved, neither by the sciences nor by philosophical reflection, in disregard or opposition to the sciences. They must be solved through the formation of a sum-total of knowledge into a harmonious system. The relations of philosophy and the particular sciences are therefore those of mutual dependence.

The method of philosophy is not the method of the particular sciences, as narrowly applied. It is rather an extension of the psychological method into one of ultimate reflective analysis. Its reflective analysis is, however, directed not only upon the principles presupposed and ascertained by a particular science; but its examination must be extended to the principles of all the sciences, in order that it may decide whether they are those universal modes of the behavior of reason, which analytical philosophy aims to discover, criticise, display, and defend.

In earlier English thought, psychology and philosophy are scarcely distinguishable. The more comprehensive reflective analysis since Kant, has led to the erection of psychology into a distinct science, whose relation to philosophy must, however, ever remain more intimate than those of any other particular science. As a science, it is

concerned with the classification of physical phenomena, and with the explanation of their relations to the psychical. Both psychological and physical science have a body of principles, presupposed or ascertained, with whose systematizing in relation to ultimate Reality philosophy must deal. Psychology thus contributes to philosophy the problems which constitute its subject matter, and borrows from philosophy, as working hypotheses to be tested, its conclusions concerning the nature and validity of its principles in the world of Reality.

The chapters of Prof. Ladd's book, embraced thus far in this digest, constitute a technical Introduction to Philosophy, or what properly belongs to Philosophical Propædæutics. Those which follow are the Theory of Knowledge, Metaphysics, the Philosophy of Mind and of Nature; Ethics, Aesthetics, and the Philosophy of Religion, are more properly preliminary essays in those departments of philosophical discipline and substantial instalments of the philosophical views of the author.

The business of Noetics, or the Philosophy of Cognition, is the critical and synthetic treatment of the presuppositions of all knowledge, in order to determine the nature, extent, and certification of knowledge itself; but any theory of knowledge, whether immediate, scientific, or philosophical, can only explicate that which is implicated in the act of knowledge. Verification of its processes can never be attained. Philosophy can only defend the fundamental principles of all thinking against a sceptical issue to their critical examination. The truth of what is known can be certified, only by subjecting the contents of knowledge to critical analysis.

The critical and systematic exposition of those necessary conceptions, which enter into our cognition of that which we call real, is the work of Metaphysics. In order that reality may be predicated of knowledge; in order that Things may be known, Minds known, God known, in any manner whatever, Being, State, and Relation must be implicated. Implicated, therefore, of necessity in the primary reality of the fact of knowledge are the categories of Substantiality, Quality, Causality, and Finality, each of which implies the other, and can be explicated only with reference to all the others. No theory of the absolute subjectivity of Time and Space can ever satisfy the human mind, but they must be recognized and taken account of by Metaphysics, as necessary formative principles of perception and self-consciousness. The true nature of the realities designated will only become known, in that degree in which the realities which we call matter and spirit shall become known.

But philosophy concerns itself not only with things as they are; it includes also things as they ought to be; over against the world of fact, it places the world of the possible. In contrast to the real world, the human mind postulates another world of ideals, in view of which it pronounces judgment even against Nature itself. The soul, moreover, reaches out after a higher, and an unconditionally worthy, form of its own life. This no object wholly satisfies, but is beautiful in proportion as it satisfies this ideal striving. The noblest life would correspond to the Ideal. Only the shadowy outline of such a life now hovers above the mind. The idea of the Beautiful can reach full satisfaction only in a Being who is the perfection of all life. Ethics and Aesthetics are thus necessary, legitimate parts of philosophical discipline.

The Philosophy of Religion finds no corresponding science of religion on which to ground itself, and the science of theology is too narrow for its use. Besides, it must sit in judgment on professed revelation from whatever source. It must deal then directly with the facts and the principles of religious life, and bring them into its final view of the universe. Philosophy is ready, as we have seen, to assert a Unity of real Being as the primal Subject and Ultimate Ground of all those related changes, which human cognition apprehends as the being and action of the empirical system of minds and of things. The feeling of dependence upon the Absolute, in which religion originates, it converts into a principle of rational life. But what are the attributes of this Absolute Being and His relations to men? Is the Absolute a self-conscious Being? and is He a free, self-conscious Ethical Personality? In determining these questions and the ontological, cosmological, and teleological arguments on which their answers are based, the Philosophy of Religion finds its supreme problems and those of universal human thought; and if it has not been able, in the spiritual sense of that term, to prove an affirmative answer to them, it has rendered that proof possible, in largely removing the metaphysical difficulties involved, and in rendering them the most reasonable hope and faith of the sanest, and, ethically and aesthetically, most symmetrical minds.

A BOY'S TOWN. By W. D. Howells. pp. 247. New York: Harper & Brothers.

[In this volume Mr. Howells depicts episodes, thoughts, feelings and aspirations in the life of a boy from his third to his eleventh year. He calls this boy "my boy," but believes he might have been almost anybody's boy. There is no attempt at connected narrative, but a series of sketches describing quite minutely the boy's daily doings and dreamings. He calls it a Boy's Town because he wishes it to appear to the reader as a town appears to such a boy, who "seldom if ever catches a glimpse of life much higher than the middle of a man, and has the most distorted and mistaken views of most things." The book is bound in cloth and is quite profusely illustrated.]

My Boy's Town was peculiarly adapted for a boy to be a boy in. It had the great Miami River, which was as blue as if spilled from the summer sky, when it was not as yellow as gold, and another river called the Old River, which was the Miami's former channel, which held in its sluggish loop what the boys called The Island; and it must have been about the size of Australia; perhaps it was not so large. Then this town had a Canal and a Canal-Basin, and a First Lock and a Second Lock; the last being at the end of the known world, and, when my boy was very little, the biggest boy had never been beyond it. There was a big Hydraulic, which brought the waters of Old River for mill power through the heart of the town, from a Big Reservoir and a little reservoir.

The Big Reservoir was as far off as the Second Lock, and the Hydraulic ran under mysterious culverts at every street crossing. All these streams and courses had fish in them at all seasons, and all summer long they had boys in them, and now and then a boy in winter, when the thin ice of the mild Southern Ohio winter let him through with his skates.

The place had its history running back to the beginning of the century. At first it was a fort, and it remained a military post until the Indian tribes about it were reduced to subjection. Mad Anthony Wayne encamped on its site when he went north to avenge St. Clair's defeat on the Indians. It was a town of some three thousand inhabitants, when my boy's father came to take charge of its Whig newspaper in 1840. The father wore a long coat of blue broadcloth, which remains a clear vision in my boy's mind. Once after he had been long teasing for a little axe he wanted, he divined that his father had something hidden under the cloak.

Perhaps he asked him as usual whether he had brought him the little axe, but his father said, "Feel, feel," and he found his treasure. He ran home and fell upon the wood-pile with it, in a zeal that proposed to leave nothing but chips; but before he had gone far he learned that this is a world in which you can sate but never satisfy yourself with anything, even with hard work. Some of my readers may have found that out too; at any rate, my boy did not keep the family in firewood with his axe.

My boy, recalls the glory of wearing his Philadelphia suit, which testified to his advance beyond the shameful period of skirts, and commended him to the shadowy little girl who lived so far away as to be even beyond the street corner, and who used to look for him, through the palings of a garden among hollyhocks and four-o'clocks, as he passed.

My boy was taught at home that when children were angry and revengeful they were calling evil spirits about them, and that the good angels could not come near them while they were in that state.

My boy preferred the company of good angels after dark, and especially about bedtime, and he usually made the effort to get himself into an accessible frame of mind before he slept; by day he felt that he could take care of himself and gave way to the natural man like other boys.

My boy's father while teaching the children to respect the religious feelings of others, even when he thought them wrong, would not suffer the children to get the notion that they were guilty of any deadly crime, if they happened to fall short of the conventional standard of piety.

Once when their grandfather reported to him that the boys had been throwing stones on Sunday at the dead body of a dog lodged on some drift in the river, he rebuked them for the indecorum, and then ended the matter, as he often did, by saying, "Boys, consider yourselves soundly thrashed." . . . The house was pretty full of children, big and little. There were seven of them in the Boy's Town, and eight afterward in all. . . . They lived in three different houses—the Thomas house, the Smith house, and the Falconer house—severally called after the names of their owners, for they never had a house of their own. Of the first my boy remembered nothing, except the wood-pile on which he tried his axe, and a closet near the front door, which he entered into one day with his mother's leave to pray as the Scripture bade. It was very dark and hung full of clothes, and his literal application of the text was not edifying; he fancied, with a child's vague suspicion, that it amused his father and mother; I dare say it also touched them.

My boy's mother has been dead almost a quarter of a century, but he knew her when she was young and gay, and remembers coming

home with her to the Smith house after a visit to her mother's, far up the Ohio River.

In their absence the June grass which the children's feet always kept trampled down so low, had flourished up in purple blossom, and now stood rank and tall; and the mother threw herself on her knees in it, and tossed and frolicked with her little ones like a girl. The picture remains, and the wonder of the world in which it was true once, while all the phantasmagory of spectres has long vanished away.

At the Falconer house there was a large yard, and also a garden plot, where every spring my boy tried to make a garden, with never-failing failure. The first book my boy remembers hearing his father read was "Lalla Rookh," of which he took in but little of the sense but all of the music, and began to make rhymes of his own. His own first reading was in history. When nine years old he read the history of Greece and the history of Rome, and he knew that Goldsmith wrote them. He read "Don Quixote" over and over, but did not suppose it was a novel.

The Smith house was near the river, and my boy must have seen the river often before he noticed it. He was not aware of it until he found it under the bridge. He could not tell later whether he once crossed the bridge when the footway had been partly taken up, and he had to walk on the girders, or whether he only dreamed of that awful passage.

There were many fish in that part of the Miami; my boy's experience was full of the ignominy of catching shiners and suckers; . . . but there were boys, of those who cursed and swore, who caught sunfish, as they called the bream; and there were men who were reputed to catch at will, as it were, silvercats and river-bass. They fished with minnows, which they kept in battered tin buckets that they did not allow you even to touch, or hardly to look at. . . . These men often carried a flask of liquid that had the property, when taken inwardly, of keeping the damp out.

But the recollections of fishing are overshadowed by those of swimming. The boys had certain signs for challenging or inviting one another to go in swimming. One was to make with both arms the motion of swimming; another, to hold up the fore-finger and middle-finger in the form of a swallow tail. This they did when it was necessary to be secret about it, as in school.

My boy became very fond of skating, and skated all one bitter afternoon at Old River, without a fire to warm by.

At first his feet were very cold, and then they gradually felt less cold, and at last he did not feel them at all. He thought this very nice, and he told one of the big boys. "Why, your feet are frozen," said the big boy, and he dragged off my boy's skates, and the little one ran all the long mile home, crazed with terror, and not knowing what moment his feet might drop off there in the road.

His mother thawed out the frozen members in cold water. The pain then became intense, and it was quite a long time before he could again use his feet for skating.

[The author, in other chapters, gives his boy's experience with the Hydraulic and its Reservoirs, Schools and Teachers, Plays and Pastimes, Circuses and Shows, Highdays and Holidays, Musters and Elections, Pets, Guns and Gunning, Foraging, Other Boys, Fantasies and Superstitions; notes the general Manners and Customs of the Boy's Town; treats of the Nature of Boys (in general) and My Boy (in particular), the Town Itself, Traits and Characteristics; and finally, in Last Days, relates his boy's experience in leaving Boy's Town for his future city home.]

ANOTHER FLOCK OF GIRLS. By Nora Perry. 8vo. 194 pp., ill. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1890.

[This work embraces five stories, each serving to introduce a separate "Flock of Girls," and point a moral. The longest and most elaborated of these stories is May Bartlett's Stepmother.]

May's schoolfellows are discussing the unexpected news of Mr. Bartlett's remarriage. One of the girls knows a girl who has quite a nice stepmother, but she gets little chance of airing her fact. The general sentiment is that stepmothers are horrid, that it is cruel of fathers to bring them home, and that the whole business is unendurable. Of course the girls are prepared to condole with poor May, and May, although she has not yet seen her stepmother, feels very sorry for herself. In this frame of mind she approaches the group who, unconscious of her presence, are busily discussing her.

A quick "Hush!" from Joanna arrested Cathay's sentence. She looked up. They all looked up; and there was May Bartlett, not three feet away. . . . Somebody must go forward and speak as if nothing had happened. Joanna

started on this errand, but Cathay was before her, and in the next minute flinging her arms about May, was saying in an impressive, pitying accent: "Oh, May! We have heard all about it, and we are so sorry."

May Bartlett was a proud girl, who generally held her private affairs in a good deal of reserve, but this sudden demonstration at this time was too much for her self-control, and she burst into tears.

The girls came forward awkwardly after this, and there was a general uncomfortable time, until Susy (the little girl who knew a girl who had a nice stepmother) suddenly burst out in her odd little way:

"Oh, May's got a straight bang!"

Joanna caught Susy in a little hug, and the tragic atmosphere was relieved.

Poor May, having thus allowed her prejudices to commit her to a state of rebellion, is compelled to stand by her colors. Cathay is invited to spend the vacation with her "dear May," and resolves to be polite to the stepmother, but not sweet and cordial, and to let it be seen that May has a real independent friend. May chafes under the treatment, but Cathay always put her in the wrong, insisting that she never knew anything about the stepmother except what May told her. The climax is reached at the close of a party to which all May's school friends are invited, when Cathay indulges in some criticism of Mrs. Bartlett which not only May but the other girls felt to be unfair and impertinent.

"How can you, Cathay?" burst out Joanna, indignantly; "Mrs. Bartlett has been lovely to you—to us all, I'm sure. If you had to sputter out that silly prejudice against stepmothers at first, you might stop now. I should think you had harmed May about enough."

"Harmed May! May hated her stepmother from the first. It was May who told me—"

Her voice suddenly ceased. There between the portieres stood—Mrs. Bartlett! How much had she heard? She had heard enough. Her cheeks were scarlet; her eyes were bright with unshed tears. In the first moment May was silent with horror, in the next as she saw that hurt look, her heart rose up in one pitiful, pitying, appealing cry, and that cry was,—

"Oh, mamma! Mamma!"

Next in order are "Ju-Ju's Christmas Party," and "A New Year's Call," both of which convey a wholesome reproof of snobbery. In the latter story Theodora Patterson, an invalid child, is much taken with the face of a girl who, with her little brother, passes the window every day, and wants to make their acquaintance. Her elder sister, Eleanor, explains as well as she can that it would be improper because they do not look like children belonging to the best society. During the absence from the city of the children's father, (Mr. Hamlin,) a fire breaks out in the house, and the children escaping to the roof run along, until cheered by lights shining through a skylight. It was the Pattersons' house, and the family were keeping New Year's Eve. Here the children were hospitably cared for, and Theodora, who had wanted them for her New Year's Eve party, looked on their arrival as a gift from Heaven. The acquaintance thus formed, Mrs. Patterson and Eleanor discussed the desirability of putting matters on a proper footing, and Eleanor undertakes to arrange matters with her father, proposing to engage Jessie Hamlin as a sort of an attendant on Theodora, to read to her and help her in her studies.

"Proper relations?" (said Mr. Patterson) "What do you mean?"

"Well, you know what Theodora is—her enthusiasms. She is ready to make friends with anybody she fancies. She has no idea, whatever, of the world and its social relations, and by and by, when she grows up, she will take such a different place in the world from this young girl, that—that—"

The tall, beautiful Eleanor stopped, stammering at something she saw in her father's expression. When this expression merged into a sarcastic laugh, a bright red blush mounted to the young lady's face. "But, papa," she began again deprecatingly.

"But, my dear," he interrupted, "Theodora's unworldly instincts, her—you must excuse me—finer tastes, have served her better than your worldly ones. You said that Mr. Hamlin was quite a gentlemanly person; he ought to be if a fine education and early advantages mean anything. . . ."

"But, papa, papa, I see now that I have made a great mistake; what you told me alters the case. If I had known, of course, that Mr. Hamlin—"

"If you had known that Mr. Hamlin was the grandson of Anthony Hamlin! Oh! Eleanor, I want you to cultivate something of the spirit that Theodora has, which you call unworldliness, and I call perception, that will enable you to see for yourself what people are in spite of external circumstances. It seems—well, it seems to me, my dear, vulgar in you not to be able to do so."

The tears were in Eleanor's eyes, and in her throat, and her cheeks were burning red by this time. She began to speak: "Papa, I didn't mean—" and then her voice broke, and the next moment she was kneeling beside her father's chair, and his arm was around her, and her head upon his shoulder.

"I know, my dear, you didn't mean to be, for you didn't think you could be vulgarly worldly. But, Eleanor, it is your great fault, and—I must say it—it keeps you from being quite a lady."

The Press.

POLITICAL.

THE MUNICIPAL CONTEST.

N. Y. Times (Ind.), Oct. 27.—There is no doubt that the failure of New York to come up to its great opportunities as the commercial metropolis of the American continent has been due to the lack of capacity and integrity in the conduct of its public affairs. The Tammany ring rule of twenty years ago and its consequences have been a serious blight upon its progress in all that graces and adorns civic life. It is due to official incapacity and dishonesty that the condition of its streets is so disgraceful in comparison with those of London, Paris and Berlin, and that its docks and piers are so shabby and inadequate in comparison with those of Liverpool. It is not simply that the men who have been chosen to manage municipal interests have been themselves incapable and dishonest, but that public confidence in the authorities of the city has been so shaken that the people have hardly dared to entrust anything to their care beyond the necessities of current administration. Public opinion has not demanded costly improvements or supported propositions for them as it would have done if municipal administration had been such as to command respect and confidence.

There was a good deal of recovery of hope and courage produced by the administrations of Mayor Grace and Mayor Hewitt, and the long agitation for improvement in the paving of streets, in dock facilities, and in general administration gave promise of bearing fruit. Plans were fairly under way in several directions, and even an adequate system of rapid transit seemed to be in sight, when, two years ago, the people in the excitement of a Presidential campaign allowed their municipal interests to lapse into the hands of Tammany again.

The defeat of Tammany and the election of the reform candidates this year would do more for the cause of public improvement and of local self-government for New York than could be accomplished by years of struggle, if the Tammany domination were permitted to continue. New York can never be made worthy of its position as the metropolis of America until its people show that they can be relied upon to choose honest and capable men to manage their municipal interests in preference to allowing them to be "run" by the corrupt and greedy oligarchy that is entrenched in Tammany Hall. This they will not do permanently until they learn to relegate partisan politics to its proper field, and unite regardless of party lines in the effort to get their public business done in an honest, competent and business-like way.

The work of the Ladies' Committee in aid of the People's Municipal League has been extraordinarily successful. The movement itself is extraordinary, and here quite unprecedented. It has done substantial service already in raising funds and awakening interest among voters not easily reached through the ordinary channels of political activity. The committee of women has now appealed to the many hundreds who signed the appeal to contribute funds for the badges to be worn by the league workers and watchers at the polls and is coöperating with the league to secure the necessary number of volunteer watchers. Unusual as is this action of the non-voting sex, it is logical, proper, and justified by the nature of the contest. The women of New York have as deep an interest as the men, perhaps a deeper interest, in making this a civilized city, and the first step in civilizing it is obviously the overthrow of the ignorant and vicious rule of Tammany.

N. Y. Sun (Dem.), Oct. 27.—The campaign which started first, and in starting was conducted with the most spontaneous earnestness,

is already over with, to the great mortification of such of its originators as can now view it with the understanding of sincerity.

The clergymen who intended to run a candidate for Mayor that should express the idea of respected and exalted citizenship called to public office in the interest of a numerous and undivided constituency, have produced a candidate of the meagre qualities which merely enable a minor officeholder to hold on to his place through the prime of life. Mr. Scott has not even been one of those hacks who pass their lives in politics but whose careers are marked by a general rise. He has subsisted on politics almost all his working days, but he has been suddenly jerked into prominence for the use of a jobbing coalition which offers no hope of a future and requires no individual ability on the part of its figure-head. Such is his calibre and character that he is now put to the uses of a job, not only indefensible but temporary, at least so far as Mr. Scott is concerned.

But so intense is the frenzy of politics that has seized on the political parsons, that the revelation of the archfiend himself couldn't stop them from sticking to his canvass if it represented what they had set out to make. They are mounted and they will ride to the end; at least those of them whose vanity is too strong to confess failure. Other clergymen, seeing what the campaign has come to, have honorably withdrawn from all connection with it.

The latter retain their own respect, and whoever does that may be sure of the respect of others.

N. Y. Evening Post (Ind.), Oct. 25.—There is one more aspect of the pending municipal contest to which we must invite our readers' attention, namely, that never before, not even in Tweed's day, has the issue between Tammany Hall and the people of the city been framed with such definiteness. When the rising against Tweed took place, there were frauds on a gigantic scale to be condemned—frauds so gigantic that they could hardly be considered or treated as the result of any system of government. It was they, rather than the Tammany system, which aroused popular indignation and led to Tweed's overthrow.

This year there will be no byplay or misconception, or division of opinion about the merits of the quarrel. The composition of the Tammany Society and its methods of administration have been exposed as they never have been exposed before. The character of its leading members is undoubtedly lower than that of any of their predecessors, and the public has been made to understand that there is nothing accidental about this. It is the result of a process of evolution which is as well known as the courses of the planets—a process, that is to say, by which every anti-social organization, such as Tammany is, passes inevitably into the control of its worst members. The Society is now managed by the most disreputable gang it has ever produced, the lowest down in the political and social scale; and the voters see that this result was certain from the beginning under the law of degeneration which governs all such bodies. In an organization of villains the biggest villain always finally gets to the top. To sum up, the people of the city are for the first time brought face to face with Tammany as a whole, with full comprehension of its aims and methods, acquired in part through actual trial of it under favorable circumstances, and with full knowledge of its disgusting personnel, acquired by actual biographical exploration.

If, therefore, under these circumstances, Tammany should win at the approaching election, its victory would mean an open avowal on the part of a majority of the voters that they really like the kind of government Tammany has given them, and see nothing shameful or objectionable in living under it. There will be no escape from this conclusion. We, for our part, shall not try to find one. We shall simply continue to work at the most re-

pulsive task probably ever set before a journalist, or politician, or moralist, the task of persuading the bulk of the inhabitants of a great Christian city that it is a disgraceful and debasing thing to live and bring up their children in absolute subjection to a small oligarchy or club, made up as follows:

Professional Politicians	29
*Convicted Murderer	1
Tried for Murder and Acquitted	1
Convicted of Felonious Assault	1
Indicted for Bribery	1
Indicted for Misdemeanor	1
Professional Gamblers	4
Former Gambling-House or "Dive" Keepers	5
Liquor-Dealers	4
Former Liquor-Dealers	5
Sons of Liquor-Dealers	3
Former Pugilists	3
Former "Toughs"	4
Members of the Tweed Gang	6
Office-Holders	17
Former Office-Holders	7
Former Bookkeeper	1
Former Car Conductors	3
Former Plasterer	1
Former Navy-Yard Caulker	1
Former Carpenter	1
Lawyers	2
Nominal Lawyers	3
Favored City Contractors	2

* The principal outside adviser and intimate friend of the "Big Four," who control the Committee, is also a convicted murderer.

Finally, let us add that another term of Tammany would give the Society such a command of the machinery of the city government that it would be all but impossible to shake off its yoke in the lifetime of the generation now on the stage. The "psychological moment" in which, according to De Maistre, the God of Battles decides the fortunes of great fields by working on the souls of men, is close upon us. The fate of the city, for the remainder of this century at least, will be fixed on Tuesday week. We shall on that day either prepare the way for the creation of one of the noblest capitals in the world, or set up the most disgusting oligarchy civilized men have ever seen—the most vicious, the most ignorant, the most depraved and the most barbarous.

N. Y. World (Dem.), Oct. 28.—The advocates of the local Fusion ticket underrate the intelligence of our citizens and ignore the American love of fair play.

They credit to Mayor Grant's predecessors or to the operations of self-acting laws everything good in the administration of local affairs and condemn the Mayor for everything that is bad.

It is evident to all candidly observant citizens that a greater extent of good paving has been done under the present administration than was ever known in the same length of time before; that the dangerous electric wires have begun to be buried; that the Health, Fire, Police and Public Works Departments have shown a distinct advance, or at least have not retrograded; that the tax has been reduced, and that many other tokens exist of a good local government. And yet the Mugwump newspapers and speakers deny any of the credit of this to Mayor Grant, while holding him responsible for everything that is unsatisfactory.

This will not do. The people who are not engaged in political deals hold that a rule is not good which does not work both ways. If Mayor Grant is to be criticised and condemned for that which is bad in his administration, he is entitled to the credit of that which is good. If he has made unfit appointments, so did Mayor Hewitt and Mayor Grace, and so would

Mr. Scott do, should he be elected, unless he repudiated entirely the machine politicians of both parties who nominated him and are working hardest for his election.

The extravagant abuse of Mayor Grant and his party will be apt to do him more good than harm. The people, at heart, love fair play.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser (Ind.), Oct. 27.—The figures for the fourth day of registration are no less encouraging for the People's ticket than were those of the first and second. On Friday the bad weather caused a falling off throughout the city, and the fine weather of Saturday led politicians to expect very large gains. In the upper part of the city these expectations were gratified. But below Twenty-third street, where Tammany is strongest, the gains were few and were offset by the losses. The districts south of Twenty-third street (omitting the Seventh, which is anti-Tammany), registered on the fourth day in 1889 19,401 persons. The fourth day of 1890 shows but 19,511, a gain of only 110 voters, and this in spite of the rains of Friday, which caused many to put off till Saturday what they now seem to have omitted entirely.

In the anti-Tammany districts the gains were large. The Seventh alone overcomes Tammany's 110 with a gain of 117, and the Twenty-first gains 202. Going up-town, the Nineteenth, in which is the typical anti-Tammany region west of Central Park, gains nearly a thousand, while the Twentieth, over on the East river, shows a loss of 64.

The registration as a whole is very large, yet in the Tammany stronghold it is barely normal.

New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 27.—The registration returns for the current year are watched with considerable interest. The number, 245,164, has been only once exceeded, and that at the last Presidential election, by which opportunity 286,570 voters came to the front. Last year—the only occasion on which Tammany defeated a united opposition since 1873—only 218,923 votes were cast; we have consequently an excess of 26,241 votes to deal with.

Approximately six per cent. of the registered voters may be counted on not to vote, and as there are always a few thousand Socialists, Prohibitionists and other cranks, we may fix the number of votes cast on the issue at about 230,000, requiring say 115,000 votes to return a candidate. Last year Tammany secured 105,000. But the situation was different. The Republican and County Democratic combination had no such support as they have now secured under the auspices of the People's Municipal League. The Mayor's nomination was not then at stake, and the question of maintaining Tammany in its dominance of the city was not so directly at issue. The united Republican and Democratic candidates at that time carried about 92,000 votes. They must now secure at least 20,000 more to secure Scott's election, while Tammany will require to exceed its last year's record at least 7,000.

We deem it impossible for Tammany to make an equally good showing this year; its prestige is measurably shaken, and Grant's renomination was an egregious blunder. Tammany's political gains during the past year are of a doubtful character and calculated rather to damage than to benefit it in public estimation.

Tammany does not attempt to defend its local record, but rests on its pretended character as the only loyal, regular, Democratic organization, a pretension which has been repudiated by thousands of Democrats. The necessity of curtailing Tammany's strength will decide the business.

It is pretty safe to say that Tammany will fail to secure 100,000 votes in the coming election. The number that they control effectually does not exceed 50,000, and any increase in the registration can hardly fail to be prejudicial to its chances. The last few weeks have materially improved the chances for Scott, and

we look forward to his election with confidence.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS — NEGROES INVITED TO VOTE.

N. Y. Evening Post, (Ind.), Oct. 25.—The political campaign in South Carolina grows more and more interesting. After the nomination of Tillman by the regular Democratic Convention, a portion of his opponents, including among them what may be called the very elite of the public men and politicians of the State, held a convention at Columbia, and nominated a full ticket for State officers. This ticket included Judge A. C. Haskell for Governor, Chancellor W. D. Johnston for Lieutenant-Governor, and Joseph W. Barnwell for Attorney-General, Judge Haskell having been Chairman of the Hampton State Committee in 1876. Probably no nominees for these offices could have been selected in the State superior to the gentlemen named, either in point of personal character, public experience, or political and professional ability. Following this bold step, anti-Tillman tickets and movements have sprung up in at least seventeen out of the thirty-four or thirty five counties of the State, and altogether the situation has become complicated, and the result is said by observers on the spot to be not a little doubtful.

But the most interesting feature of the situation is the attitude respectively of the Tillman and Haskell parties towards the colored voters. Tillman, whose utterances have generally been rash, damagoric, and violent, has distinctly declared that the negroes would not be allowed to vote even for his ticket in his own county of Edgefield, and the platform of his party recognizes as entitled to vote the Democratic ticket only those who voted the Hampton ticket in 1876. On the other hand Judge Haskell has from the first declared that the attitude of his party toward the colored population is one of protection and earnest friendship, and the dispatches of yesterday stated that in reply to an inquiry whether he and his friends intended to appeal to the negro vote Judge Haskell has responded:

"Yes, we ask for the vote not only of every white Democrat, but of every colored Democrat, and every white or colored Republican entitled under the laws of this State to vote. We ask them to vote for us because we believe that our ticket is composed of men who earnestly desire good government, and who will, to the best of their ability, administer it for the good of the whole people in obedience to the pledges put forth in the platform and utterances of the Democratic party established in 1876."

Meantime the colored voters of the State, with a keenness of foresight and sagacity which has not always distinguished them, have indicated, so far as any organized expression has been made, their purpose to vote the Haskell ticket.

In this posture of affairs, it is easy to see that the spirit of progress towards independence and freedom from mere party trammels is abroad in South Carolina. The sagacious as well as courageous attitude of Judge Haskell and his friends is the best possible answer which South Carolina or the South can make to the threat of Force Bills and renewed Federal interference with State elections.

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.), Oct. 24.—In his reply to the letter of Mr. R. K. Charles, of Darlington, in regard to the use of the election machinery and an appeal to the negro vote at the coming State election, Judge Haskell very shrewdly, and we think very properly, confines his answer to the latter branch of the inquiry.

As we said when Mr. Charles's letter was published, the inquiry in regard to the use of the election machinery "suggests dangers, the existence of which there is no reason to believe, and it begets suspicions which once aroused, no answer by Judge Haskell, how-

ever explicitly and conciliatory, can possibly allay." In this view Judge Haskell seems fully to concur. The election machinery of this State, like all other election machinery of which we know anything, is liable to manipulation. Confidence in a fair election depends at last on faith in the election officers. If Mr. Charles and others like him distrust the election officers, nothing that Judge Haskell could say would remove that distrust, and he has therefore dismissed this branch of Mr. Charles's letter simply with an indignant protest against the suggestion which it contains.

In regard to the negro vote, however, Judge Haskell is very plain and very emphatic in his statement that he does ask for colored support in his contest. But it seems to us that his appeal to the Democratic record, in this matter, is not so much in answer to Mr. Charles's letter, as it is an effort to justify his own course in organizing an opposition to the Democratic party of the State. As we have heretofore taken pains to assert, we do not agree with Mr. Charles that either fraud or violence is necessary to Democratic control in this State, and we do not sympathize with or approve of his suspicions of the honesty of the present State Administration. Neither do we sympathize with or approve of the course of Judge Haskell and his followers, and we think that his appeal to the record utterly fails to justify that course.

We do not imagine that Judge Haskell will deny that the campaign of 1876, to which he refers, marked the change from black to white rule in South Carolina, that the State has continuously since that time been under the control of the white people, that such control has been maintained by white solidarity in the Democratic party, and that it has been for the manifest advantage and prosperity of all the people of the State, black as well as white. If, then, the white people all remained in the Democratic party, and, in this safe and certain way, continued to maintain their control of the State, what reason would there be for fearing that such control would not be in the future, as in the past, best for all the people of both races?

Judge Haskell quotes and lays great stress on certain expressions of Capt. Tillman and a circular of the State Executive Committee, but he forgets that these were made after his policy was known to be decided upon, and cannot be fairly used in justification of his course. Moreover, they constitute no part or parcel of the Democratic platform, and there is nothing in the proceedings of either Democratic convention to justify the contention that the course of the party in regard to the colored people was to be different in the future from what it has been in the past. To go still further back, there is no indication of such intended change in any of the proceedings of the various conventions of the Farmers' Movement faction, whose ascendancy in the Democratic party is the real cause of the Haskell movement. Even if we refer to the record of the Alliance, so far as it has become known to the public, that body, as indicated by a letter of Ex-President Stackhouse, is disposed to treat the colored man with all fairness.

Capt. Tillman, Mr. Irby and other men of like opinions, have always been in the Democratic party, but they have never been able to prevent the State government from being administered "with justice to all." The confessedly bitter campaign which they have conducted has not been in any sense an "anti-nigger" campaign.

Therefore we contend that this appeal to Gen. Hampton's pledges and the pledges of the Democratic party in 1876 is without occasion or weight. It is not pretended that these pledges have been broken; in fact, any hint to that effect has been specifically disclaimed, but an attempt is made to show that they are going to be broken.

The justification for this charge or apprehension is the utterances of Capt. Tillman and the Executive Committee after the Haskell movement was decided upon. Evidently they

cannot justify the movement itself, however much they may serve as a bid for the colored support.

However blinded Judge Haskell and those immediately connected with him may be as to their course and its consequences, the people should not lose sight of the real issue, the continuance of Democratic government in South Carolina. The Haskell leaders may think, nay, we honestly believe they do think, that they are contending for Hampton Democracy; but as a matter of fact they are fighting against the change in the control of the party, which, however unfairly it may have been accomplished, and however bitterly it may have been opposed, had been quietly acquiesced in by a large majority of the party, and which can only be overcome now by the defeat of the party itself.

N. Y. Times (Ind.), Oct. 27.—It now looks as if it were in South Carolina that the first great demonstration of the forces that alone can settle the race problem is to be made.

The Haskell movement is an organized appeal by Democrats in high standing to the voters of the State, without regard to party or race, to defeat the candidates who have been generally accepted as "regular" Democratic candidates, and the purpose of the movement is to prevent the State Government from falling into unfit hands.

With the details of the situation or the origin of the Tillman movement we do not need to deal here. What we wish to call to the attention of our readers, and what gives national importance to the facts, is that, in spite of themselves, in obedience to forces absolutely beyond the interference or control of national legislation, white Democrats in South Carolina are asking for the negro vote, and are thereby giving the most binding possible guarantee that it will be freely cast and fairly counted. The forces that have brought this about have their rise in the character of the population of South Carolina and in the influence of representative institutions. When the negro vote was practically suppressed, it was done avowedly to overthrow bad government. The men who came into power were bound to give the State good government. To do that they had to rule their own party with an iron hand, since they were no more always sure of a majority in their own party for good government than they were sure of such a majority in the voters of the whole State. But this iron rule inevitably brought discontent, and discontent ripened into rebellion, and the rebels finally seized the machinery of the party, as they were sure to do so soon as they got a competent leader. Then the men like Mr. Haskell, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Barnwell, if they hoped to save the State, were forced, in their turn, to resist the party machinery, to go outside of the party and to plead for the support of all voters, negroes as well as whites, Republicans as well as Democrats. Whether they win now or not, whether they have to continue the fight in future campaigns or not, it is plain that the political relations of the negroes in South Carolina can never again be exactly what they have been heretofore. Neither they nor the white Democrats who are coöperating with them can have the same feeling towards each other as in the past. They will have learned in some degree to work together, to trust and to respect each other, and the influence of this lesson cannot easily be wholly destroyed. Moreover, and this is of very great importance in this movement, the political relation between the negroes and a considerable portion of the whites ceases to have anything to do with national politics. For the first time in their lives they are acting together in respectable numbers as citizens and voters of the State of South Carolina. This united action, which has for years been regarded as hopelessly impossible, is found to be not only practicable but necessary and unavoidable, and shows that South Carolina needs no Federal Election Law.

BLAINE'S CANTON SPEECH.

On Saturday afternoon of last week Secretary Blaine spoke in Major McKinley's congressional district at Canton, Ohio. The day was rainy; but many excursion trains ran into town during the forenoon, and a very large audience greeted the distinguished speaker.

N. Y. Tribune (Rep.), Oct. 27.—Secretary Blaine having drawn the free-trade Democracy into masked ambush, is most destructive when he opens fire. When the McKinley Bill was before Congress he brought forward the reciprocity policy as a principle that should be incorporated in it. Our friends the enemy with amazing fatuity assumed that he had abandoned high Protection ground, descended to the free-trade level and divided the Republican forces. They accepted reciprocity with a precipitate rush as a long advance in the direction of free trade and extolled Secretary Blaine's proposals as in the highest degree statesmanlike, rejoicing with exceeding joy over the irreparable breach in the Republican ranks which they rashly assumed had been made. When Congress adopted the Reciprocity amendment as an integral part of the Republican system of Protection, they discovered too late that the veteran campaigner had led them into an ambush, and after drawing their fire had them at his mercy. Reciprocity instead of dividing had united the Republican forces on higher Protection ground than was previously occupied. There was nothing for the Free Traders to do except to retreat in extreme disorder, crying out against reciprocity as a delusion and a sham.

Naturally so brilliant a tactician as Secretary Blaine makes effective use of the blundering manoeuvres of his opponents. In his Canton speech he describes with grim humor their ardor and enthusiasm for reciprocity so long as they fancied that the Republican party would be stampeded by it, and their panic-stricken dismay when they found that no breach had been caused in the Protection camp and that they had been hurrahing in front of a masked battery. The loud clamors with which they have been denouncing reciprocity as a policy of humbug and pretences he dismisses with contempt as signs of the disorderly rout of the free-trade assailants of American industrial prosperity. Then follows a lucid exposition of the essential principle of reciprocity, which is not unrestricted free trade but fair dealing between nations. Secretary Blaine makes this new principle of Republican policy intelligible to the dullest mind. If the sugar-producing countries are to have a free market in the United States for what they raise, it is only just that they should turn about and give American farmers and manufacturers fair play. Reciprocity as embodied in the Tariff Bill is essentially a protective principle. It fits in with all the provisions for encouraging domestic industries and relieving them from the pressure of foreign competition. It protects American wheat, pork, kerosene, and manufactures in the Spanish-American market precisely as the tariff schedules protect the same interests in the home market.

It is most fortunate that Secretary Blaine during the closing week of the canvass has made this issue a prominent one. His presence in Mr. McKinley's district rallying the Republicans of Ohio to the support of that great leader effectually dispels the free-trade illusion that there has been any break in the party ranks. His reply to the assumption of Mr. Schurz and Mr. Wells that the good times following 1844 were caused by the enactment of a low tariff is most effective and powerful. This stock argument of the Free Traders is brought forward in this canvass as an offset to the unexampled prosperity of the country during the last thirty years under Protection. It is demolished by the Protectionist leader whose conversion to free trade our friends the enemy were impudently claiming a few months ago. Secretary Blaine's speech is aggressive in tone, luminous in the treatment of controversial

questions and instinct with argumentative power—the best speech made in the Republican canvass; but its chief merit is the dialectic skill with which reciprocity, one of the great issues of the perfected Tariff Act, is presented and explained to the American people. Complex as the legislative policy of the Republican party in Congress has been, reciprocity stands out as one of the substantial results of the session—a landmark of progress in the development of American industrial interests. It is a theme worthy of Secretary Blaine's genius.

Pittsburgh Dispatch (Rep.), Oct. 26.—Mr. McKinley cannot ask for any better aid than the Hon. James G. Blaine is giving him. The speech made by the Secretary of State last night, at Canton, is a splendid plea for Mr. McKinley's election and a masterly exposition of the Republican national policy, especially as regards protection with Mr. Blaine's addition of reciprocity. Mr. Blaine's appeal to the believers in protection, Democrats as well as Republicans, to vote for McKinley regardless of partisan differences on other points, is likely to have some effect upon the contest. It is very evident that Mr. Blaine has lost none of his old-time power, and we are glad to see it exercised in so good a cause.

Albany Argus (Dem.), Oct. 27.—Blaine has come and gone in the Ohio campaign, and the uncertainty as to whether he is for or against the new Tariff Law is as great as ever. He talked a little out of his book about what happened in 1846, nearly fifty years ago, and he said that Mr. McKinley is the leader of his party on the floor of the House, as every newspaper reader already knew. But he had not one word to say about the new Tariff Law and its effects, and not one word to say about the national administration of which he is a big part. He did dwell on the advantages of free intercourse between nations under the name of reciprocity, but whether the same free intercourse under another name would not be as beneficial he did not undertake to deny. Mr. Blaine's great speech in this campaign was made months ago. It was brief and uncontrovertible, when he said of the McKinley Bill: "There is not a line or section in the entire Bill that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork."

Boston Post (Ind.), Oct. 27.—Mr. Blaine has been induced to make a speech in Congressman McKinley's district, not so much, apparently, by affection for the author of the Bill, as because of the necessity of defending himself against the arguments of Mr. Schurz in his recent address before the Reform Club in this city. It is interesting to note that Mr. Blaine takes this occasion to step quietly back to the place which he occupied two years ago as a follower instead of a leader, to put by his ideas of real reciprocity as expressed in the resolution prepared by him and presented by Senator Hale, and to repeat again, in his worn-out phrases, the tale of the destruction which must follow the establishment of what he calls "free trade." It may be said that Mr. Blaine's appearance in this rôle is more familiar and characteristic than in that in which he made a brief essay during the session of Congress. The reply which he has to make to Mr. Schurz is, in effect, that the prosperity which the country enjoyed under the revenue tariff of 1846 was not due to the effect of that tariff, but in spite of it; while such measure of prosperity as has been ours under high tariffs is caused directly by "protection." Also, that the panic of 1857 was caused by the tariff of 1846, and all other panics under higher tariffs occurred in spite of these beneficent laws. Perhaps Mr. Blaine has not got the gauge of the intelligence of Ohio voters.

Utica Herald (Rep.), Oct. 27.—The presence and oratory of Secretary Blaine at Canton, Ohio, Saturday, imparted an impulse to the Republican canvass in Major McKinley's dis-

trict that has caused indescribable consternation in the ranks of the Democratic gerrymanderers.

The organs of the free traders have frantically sought to discover something in the relations between Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley indicative of views as to party policy not exactly harmonious. The Secretary's masterly effort Saturday on behalf of the leader of the House was a most convincing demonstration of his unswerving loyalty to his party and every issue of the campaign embodied in its Congressional legislation. Mr. Blaine has always been popular in Ohio; but never before has he been received there with such enthusiasm and cordiality. It was not only a memorable demonstration, but one whose influence will be far-reaching.

Providence Journal (Ind.), Oct. 27.—Mr. Blaine's speech at the home of Mr. McKinley yesterday contained a good word for every Tariff Bill except that with which Mr. McKinley's name is associated. The silence in this case is conspicuously eloquent.

New Haven Palladium (Rep.), Oct. 27.—The Canton demonstration was a tremendous affair. It is estimated that 50,000 people crowded the streets, and the crush and jam to see and hear Mr. Blaine simply demonstrated over again the affectionate and loyal hold of the common people on this man of Maine.

Mr. Blaine's speech was divided between a discussion of the prosperous times following 1846 (date of the low tariff), and of reciprocity. He showed that the former was due, not to free trade, but to a succession of events which taxed our productive powers to the utmost. This in answer to Carl Schurz's Boston speech. Famine abroad, wars abroad, the discovery of gold—such conditions as these would make any producing country prosperous at any time.

Mr. Blaine's remarks on reciprocity point to the fact, not yet fully appreciated, that within a year most satisfactory results will be obtained from the reciprocity movement. This feature of the McKinley Bill was incorporated through the, at first, unaided efforts of Mr. Blaine. No other man in the country is of sufficient influence to accomplish such an achievement. He realizes that as sponsor for reciprocity he will be held to sharp account by country and party for results. He is not a man who fails of his word. Mr. Blaine in his speech said: "I am sure, and I speak with great candor when I say that I believe that we will make a very favorable arrangement to trade with South America. Take a country like Venezuela, of large area, but small population, not more than 2,500,000 to 3,000,000. They bring us \$10,400,000 worth of products. But how much of that is taxed, do you suppose, at the Custom House? Only \$8,000. Every cent of that except \$8,000 escapes taxation. We send them a good many things, but we do not send them one shilling's worth that is not taxed by them. This is not fair. They admit that it is not fair, and they are glad and willing to right the matter and place us on reciprocal ground that will be to the prosperity of this country and to the prosperity of the other; because a trade that is so one-sided as that cannot be continued forever. . . . It is not wise for the free trader to proclaim its failure at present. I don't propose to say anything about its success. We are given a year in which to try it. Let us wait a year and see what can be done. [Cheers.] I am not here to boast of it."

Although Mr. Blaine did not discuss the present Tariff Bill, the speech proves him a thorough protectionist. It showed him to be a hearty believer in reciprocal relations at points where home interests will not suffer. It showed him to be a safe and wise leader.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.), Oct. 26.—Secretary Blaine spoke at Canton Saturday. He addressed himself mainly to a recent speech of Carl Schurz in Boston in which reference was made to the low tariff of 1846 and the pros-

perity that followed it. Then he referred to his reciprocity proposition and argued in its favor, but made no allusion to the radical difference between his plans and the Aldrich amendment incorporated in the tariff as passed, the two methods being antagonistic. He merely said of the plan adopted, "I am not here to boast of it."

Mr. Blaine, although urging that Mr. McKinley be returned to the house, had not a word to say for the McKinley Bill. He could not, without stultifying himself, eulogize a measure that he had publicly declared over his own signature did not contain "a section or a line that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork."

Mr. Blaine's anxiety that Mr. McKinley should be returned to Congress found somewhat curious expression. He said Thaddeus Stevens for the last eight years of his life was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; Robert C. Schenck, now dead, was chairman of the same committee six years; Major McKinley has held that position for a little over one year and he should be re-elected.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.), Oct. 26.—McKinley was always an ardent Blaine man, and Blaine will try to salve over the terrible gash he gave the McKinley Bill. Blaine can well afford to make two speeches for McKinley and refuse to speak in any other district, because McKinley's assured defeat can be ascribed to a Democratic gerrymander. But the political sagacity with which friend and foe alike credit Mr. Blaine has probably made him well aware of the fact that Democratic success in November will be a great personal victory for Blaine over Harrison, Reed and the Republican leaders who turned the Republican majority in both houses against Blaine's policy. If the result of the November election is a repudiation of their course Mr. Blaine will have the party and the Administration at his feet, and he will have an opportunity to pose more grandly than at any time since Harrison beat the man who beat Blaine.

GOVERNOR'S WIFE AND EX-PRESIDENT.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), Oct. 27.—Mrs. Campbell, wife of Governor Campbell of Ohio, is understood to have refused to entertain Grover Cleveland during his coming visit to Columbus to participate in the celebration of ex-Senator Thurman's seventy-seventh birthday. The trouble is said to have arisen from the fact that Mr. Cleveland, while President, ignored the Campbells, officially and socially. Mr. Campbell was a member of Congress in the early days of the Cleveland administration, but he and his wife paid no visits to and attended no receptions at the White House. Mrs. Campbell has now an opportunity to pay back the discourteous treatment of those days, and she has "set her foot down" that Grover Cleveland shall not enter the Executive Mansion at Columbus. The spirit she displays is praiseworthy. Her decision may, however, have political consequences and prevent the coupling of Cleveland's and Campbell's names on a Presidential ticket.

NEW YORK'S NEXT SENATOR.

Atlanta Journal (Dem.), Oct. 25.—From present appearances, the chief Republican contestants for the United States senatorship from New York, to succeed Senator Evarts, will be Chauncey M. Depew, Whitelaw Reid and Warner Miller. It is understood that Mr. Evarts will not be a candidate for re-election. Out of the three aspirants above named, we believe Mr. Depew to be the least influenced by bitter sectional or partisan feeling, and his abilities as a speaker would make him a man of mark in the Senate. But we cherish a hope that the next Legislature of New York will be Democratic, and will elect a man more acceptable than either of them.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), Oct. 27.—The Republicans of Pennsylvania enter upon the last week of the campaign with the most encouraging intelligence from every quarter and assurances of a most creditable victory. While there never could have been any doubt of success, it is plainly apparent to all that there has been a decided improvement in the general situation within the past two weeks.

This is easily understood. At a time before the people have been aroused to the full importance of the issues to be determined by the election it is easy enough to be misled by apathy or wild and exaggerated stories of party disaffection. In the closing days of the campaign, when the people come face to face with the gravity of the situation and realize the importance and far-reaching effect of their action at the polls, all this necessarily changes. So many things are involved that they cannot afford to make a dangerous sacrifice through indifference or, what is worse, wrong action.

The coming election is not going to be determined on the narrow lines of mere personality. The intelligent voters of Pennsylvania are not to be carried off their feet by demagogic hysterics in either one party or the other; personal defamation, slander, and efforts little less than criminal to wreck personal character for political advantage are not going to influence men whose votes are to determine that Pennsylvania shall continue to be a Republican State, and determine it with a wholesome and effective majority.

It is now very clear that the Democratic campaign of subterfuge, intended to secure power by false pretence, has not been attended with success. It could only succeed in the absence of intelligence and thought.

The endeavor to satisfy the scruples of certain Republicans, self-esteeming as too good for the Republican party, but not too good to give aid and comfort to the Democrats, has resulted in a campaign which has made many Democrats distrust the Democracy of the Democratic ticket. In this way ex-Governor Pattison is likely to lose about as many votes in his own party as he can hope to win from the professional Independents and disaffected Republicans.

From this time forward it is only a question as to what the majority for the Republican State ticket shall be, and those who now have any thought that Pennsylvania intends to fall behind her achievements of former years will be greatly surprised when confronted by the figures of the election.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.), Oct. 27.—The people of Pennsylvania don't take much stock in party organs these days; but there is a ray of light that can't fail to beget hope among the overtaxed industries of the State, in the ostentatious declaration of the *Inquirer* that "if Pennsylvania votes for Pattison" there are from 12 to 15 Republican Senators who "will take the first opportunity to repeal the [McKinley] Bill."

That's about the best news that could be given to the people of Pennsylvania, and if the rattled organ could only be generally believed it would increase Pattison's majority immensely.

Fully three-fourths of the whole people of Pennsylvania would be glad to see the McKinley Monopoly Tax Bill repealed, as it is, as described by the *Evening Telegram*, a Delamater and protection organ, "a cheat and a lie" to labor, and it benefits none but very few and small classes at the cost of the masses.

The statement of the *Inquirer* would be a light of refulgent splendor if the people of Pennsylvania could only believe it; but it is dimmed by the general conviction that rattled organs don't know a hawk from a handsaw in politics when defeat stares them in the face. If the flustered Delamater organ could only be believed, what a majority it could roll up for Pattison.

A POLITICAL JOAN OF ARC.

Houston Post (Dem.), Oct. 24.—Kansas is now enjoying a profound political sensation. A political Joan of Arc has appeared upon the scene and is creating consternation among the regularly ordained leaders. She is a woman in the prime of life, a lawyer by profession, an orator by nature and a politician by choice. She has taken the "People's ticket" under her protection and is stumping the State in its interest. No one dares to meet her in joint debate. Her tongue is keener than Excalibur, her logic more forceful than the renowned spear of Orlando. Even the great Ingalls takes to the woods when she mounts the rostrum. It is said that she is making converts by the ten thousand and that her followers regard her as something half divine. It is admitted that under her leadership there is a strong probability that the People's party will carry the State and the political star of the great Ingalls will pass into permanent eclipse. The battle in Kansas is a four-cornered affair. The Republicans and Democrats have straight tickets in the field. United with the latter are many Republican resubmissionists. The Prohibitionists are also taking a hand in the fight and sapping the strength of the Republicans. Last, but not least, is the People's ticket. It is made up of the voters who have been burning corn and paying 10 per cent. interest on mortgages. It is opposed to the Force Bill, the new tariff schedule, and above all is intensely anti-Ingalls. It is really Democratic in principles, and appears to have been kept from adopting the banner of that party solely by some local disagreement of the respective leaders. Should it succeed, as now appears probable, Kansas will send several men to Congress who can be depended upon to cooperate heartily with the Democrats. If a woman succeeds in working out the political salvation of Kansas it might as well be conceded, once for all, that all things are possible to the sex.

"JUST THIS ONCE."

The Voice (Pro.), N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Prohibitionists are beseeched here in New York State, by Republican speakers and a Republican press, to vote "just this once" for their legislative candidates. The plea they make is that the liquor-dealers are seeking additional privileges from the State Legislature, including the privilege of keeping open saloons during a whole or part of Sunday. We are assured that if the Democrats have a majority in the next State Legislature the liquor-dealers will get all they are asking for, and therefore we should vote "just this once" with the Republicans.

Two considerations deprive this appeal of all its strength.

First, there is no assurance that a Republican Legislature will be more hostile to the liquor men than a Democratic Legislature. It was a Republican Legislature that enacted the Mandamus Bill. It was a Republican Legislature that enacted the Cantor Concert Saloon Bill. It was a Republican Legislature that passed the Ives Pool Bill which legalizes gambling. Had the Republican party been determined to resist such legislation it could have defeated each of these Bills by caucus action. No worse legislation is now asked by the saloons than that which has already been granted by Republican Legislatures within the last few years. In a large number of the Assembly districts the Republican nominees for the Legislature, as will be seen elsewhere, are liquor-dealers.

In the second place, the most influential factor in securing decent treatment of excise questions by the Legislature is a large increase of the Prohibition vote. When *The Tribune* wanted the Submission Bill passed, the one argument it used most effectively, day after day, in large black type, to induce Republican legislators to vote for that bill, was the increase of the Prohibition party. If it is the submission of the prohibitory Amendment you

are after, there is nothing under heaven so certain to secure the enactment of the additional legislation necessary as to roll up 50,000 votes for the Prohibition party next week.

What the Republicans are anxious about is not excise legislation but the Senatorship. The next Legislature elects a Senator, and the Republican leaders are determined if possible to carry the Legislature. It makes no difference to them what their candidates' views of excise questions are. All they ask of these candidates is that they will vote for a Republican Senator.

Stand by your principles at the ballot-box and trust the Almighty to take care of the consequences.

NO RECOUNT IN NEW YORK.

N. Y. Press (Rep.), Oct. 28.—Secretary Noble has answered Mayor Grant's letter in relation to the Tammany census by giving at once an opinion and a decision on the application of the Mayor for a Federal recount. The opinion of the Secretary is that the Mayor has presented no testimony whatever to impeach the June count, and his decision is that, with no evidence from which the Census Office can ascertain the accuracy of the Tammany census, he cannot possibly consent to a recount, and the request is, therefore, rightly refused.

The fact is, Mayor Grant, in his anxiety to make political capital out of a census taken for the purpose of saving Tammany the expense of making a canvass of the voters, has overstepped the mark and given the Secretary an opportunity to put him in a hole. The act under which the census is taken makes the following provision in regard to re-enumeration:

Whenever it shall appear that any portion of the enumeration and census provided for in this act has been negligently or improperly taken, and is by reason thereof incomplete, the Superintendent of Census, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may cause such incomplete and unsatisfactory enumeration and census to be amended or made anew under such methods as may in his discretion be practicable.

The Superintendent of Census, therefore, is the proper person to move in this matter. Mayor Grant was invited by the Census Bureau to present the testimony—to bring forward proof that the Federal census was imperfect. Did he do it? No. Instead, he appeals the case to the Secretary, and rests it entirely on the assertions contained in his letter to the Superintendent of Census, all of which have been disproved by the Secretary. He produces no evidence, and thus makes it impossible for the Secretary for a moment to entertain the question of a re-enumeration without putting himself in the attitude of discrediting a carefully taken Federal census in June in favor of a carelessly taken and padded political census taken in October. The Mayor is in the attitude of a man who has taken his case to the proper court, quarrelled with the Judge who offered him an impartial hearing, and appealed the case without any record in the Lower Court. The Secretary's opinion is able and convincing from every point of view. The Mayor did not present the facts, because he knew that to do so would only expose the utter worthlessness of Tammany's political census. He tried by doubtful methods to bluff the Census Office into accepting his count without the schedule, and has failed lamentably in the attempt. In short, he has made a mess of the whole business, and Secretary Noble has put him exactly where he belongs.

N. Y. Herald (Ind.), Oct. 28.—Had Secretary Noble followed the example of his bump-tious subordinate in the Census Office and sent merely a curt, uncivil denial of Mayor Grant's application for a recount he would have repeated the mistake of trying to bolster up a census which has been proved worse than worthless, but he would at least have avoided the blunder of giving reasons which can only go to show the weakness of his case and the wrong of his denial.

His letter is a string of pretexts and quibbles that will not bear the test of examination.

The Secretary declines to act "on a pre-

sumption against the census." Is a carefully taken official count under the close supervision of the municipal authorities of New York and the watchful eye of an officially accredited representative of the Census Bureau itself "a presumption"?

The Secretary asserts that "no such information has been sent to the bureau or department as enables it to determine that the census was faulty." What more or better "information" can it have than the result of an actual count, officially indorsed, not only by the Chief Magistrate of the metropolis, but also by the official reports made by its own representative on the ground?

To escape the binding force of its official indorsement, the Secretary does not hesitate to declare that Mr. Olcott was not an official agent of the Census Bureau, but a mere "observer." Yet it is well known that Mr. Olcott was sent on here from Washington by the Census Bureau for the express and avowed object of watching the count, and that he presented to Mayor Grant his credentials, signed by the acting Superintendent of the Census, in which it was stated that the bearer was sent for the purpose of "informing himself as to the methods that will be pursued in the enumeration, in order that this office may be in a position to judge how far the results of such census should be considered as verifying or otherwise those of the United States Census." That letter speaks for itself and it speaks in flat contradiction of Secretary Noble.

The Secretary's next pretext is that the Superintendent "offered a hearing to the Mayor, which he has not accepted." In the insolent letter sent by a subordinate in the Census Bureau, the Mayor and the people of New York were curtly informed that their request was refused and would "be considered only when a case is presented in due form." At the same time they were notified that it was too late to present "a case in due form." Yet this is "the hearing" which the Secretary of the Interior charges Mayor Grant with not accepting.

Does Mr. Noble expect any one to believe that so enormous a discrepancy as two hundred thousand, shown by the municipal count, can be accounted for on any other theory than the gross inaccuracy of the Federal census? Does he forget that the municipal count stands corroborated and the Federal census condemned by every collateral test and circumstance that bears on the issue?

By this refusal the executive branch of the government at Washington has denied to the country the advantage of an accurate census in which the people can have confidence and to the State of New York the right of its constitutional representation in Congress and the Electoral College. It is now in order to appeal to Congress. It is for that body to determine whether a census damned by proofs of inaccuracy shall be foisted upon the Nation, and the Empire State of the Union become the victim of a counting-out plot.

THE "LITTLE SCHOOL-HOUSE" IN ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Chicago News (Ind.), Oct. 25.—The stars in their courses are fighting on the side of the little school-house, and the Republican State central committee begins to read the signs of the heavenly bodies—also to interpret the pressure that is being brought to bear upon them from terrestrial regions. They have heard from the interior of the State. There speakers and correspondents report that the people want the school issue settled at this election, and want it settled affirmatively that the open school door is the pride and security of the nation.

When Congressman Mason, before the most enthusiastic Republican audience of the campaign, declared that "the school question is of more importance than any other question, even the tariff," he uttered a truth of which the Republicans must take notice. They cannot longer pretend that the compact to keep

the compulsory-education law out of politics is binding upon them. They cannot keep it out if they would, and the rising tide of popular clamor for "the little red school-house" would not let them keep it out if they could. The deceitful course of the Democratic politicians has absolved the Republican State central committee from any agreement, tacit or explicit, to ignore the school issue, and the members of the committee individually express unbounded gratification over the abolition—which practically comes from the German Lutheran Synod.

It is now clearly to the interest of the Republican managers to break the contract with their crafty opponents, and no one ever knew of politicians failing to do anything which on the eve of an election promised votes. The votes at this election are with the party which, despite its official quibbling, stands for universal common-school education, together with elementary instruction in the branches necessary to lay the foundations of good American citizenship.

The State of Illinois is to be congratulated that the scales have fallen from the eyes of the managers of the Republican party, and that they now perceive that the school issue is the rock of their salvation. There is no reason to believe that they will not henceforth push the campaign along the lines that focus in an open, free, common American education with all the ardor of men engaged in a struggle for a popular and righteous cause.

The first victory of the campaign has been won in the surrender of the Republican managers to the school issue, and now the signal and crowning victory is to be won for the cause of intelligence and patriotism at the ballot-box. There is no danger of defeat, but the triumph of the compulsory school law should be made so decisive that its enemies will never again question the right and duty of the State to protect its children from the ignorance, prejudice or superstition of their parents.

FOREIGN.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA — RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

El Imparcial, Madrid, Oct. 7.—The situation in Cuba is so grave, that the moment has arrived for all men of good will in our peninsula to give attention to the subject. The torpor of the successive Spanish governments, the ignorance of the ministers about things beyond the sea, have united in creating a dangerous situation. If no attention is paid to the unanimous complaints from the Island of Cuba, its ruin will ensue. The sorrows of our brethren in the Great Antilles are due to the Tariff Law of 1882. This law is almost prohibitory. Such a prohibitory law, always absurd, weighs more heavily on Cuba now than ever, because it has to contend with a stronger prohibitionism—that of the United States. This nation, which seems to be trying to raise barriers to keep out all European commerce, opens its ports completely, in the new tariff laws which have been adopted, to the sugars of other American countries; but upon the sole condition, that those countries grant analogous concessions to exportations of American productions from the United States. The country in America which does not comply with this condition will be shut out of a market containing sixty-four million consumers. The President of the Republic is empowered, after the first of July next, to declare what American people, in his opinion, have come under this ban of commercial non-intercourse.

That Cuba should be included in this category is by no means one of the objects of the economical campaign of Mr. Blaine. His appreciation of, and desire for, a large consumption by the United States of such Cuban productions as sugar, tobacco and coffee, have been shown in many documents by the Secretary of State.

To Cuba the United States sell annually products of the value of eleven millions of dollars; in exchange they pay Cuba 51 or 52 millions for sugars and other products of that island. The United States cannot be expected to be resigned to such a disproportion between their imports from, and exports to, Cuba.

They seek, as it appears, to make a commercial union with the rest of America, and declare mercantile war on Europe. But Spain in regard to this matter is more an American than a European power. How much will the Yankee protectionism affect the industries of the Spanish peninsula? Very little, relatively. If, however, the present Spanish tariff is continued, the ports of the American Republic will be closed to the sugar of Cuba, and the disaster will be irreparable both for Cuba and the mother country.

Brazil, Mexico, and other American countries which produce sugar, or are suitable for the cultivation of cane, are arranging to have intimate commercial relations with the United States. In reality those countries are animated by the hope of substituting themselves for the Spanish Antilles in the markets of the Union.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Le Temps, Paris, Oct. 12.—The "Republic has never existed in France and does not yet exist there." Such is the paradox proclaimed this morning by our esteemed contemporary, of which Mr. J. Cornély is editor. "It does not suffice," declares he, "to make a monarchy or a republic that it have or have not a king. These two forms of government represent institutions diametrically opposed to each other. A monarchy is centralization; a republic is decentralization. Now France is one of the most centralized countries in the world. It remains then, in spite of appearances, the most monarchical of monarchies."

Yes, it is incontestable that the monarchy was obliged, during several centuries, to substitute for that dispersion of power which was characteristic of the feudal régime, its concentration in a single hand. In order to effect the national unity, sought for by Henri Quatre, the Richelieu, the Mazarins, that centralization which reached its apogee under Louis XIV., was indispensable. The revolution of 1789 swept out royalty, but did not touch the administrative organization of our kings; or at least its reforms were animated by the same spirit as that organization, the preservation of unity. It may be said that this spirit has lasted to our day, and was even accentuated during the first and second empires. It was this which made it so easy to confiscate our liberties and usurp supreme power on the 18th Brumaire and the Second of December. He who was master of Paris was master of France.

All this the Republicans have not forgotten. And they are not ignorant that in a rationally organized democracy, it is well to grant to social groups, like the commune and the department, relative independence. Political centralization, that is, governmental action, as to every thing which concerns the general interests of the nation; administrative decentralization, that is, the suppression of interference by government in local questions, such is the action demanded by many excellent persons. While the Republic was struggling for existence this action could be only an ideal. But now that the force and stability of our institutions can no longer be denied by any one—whatever Mr. Cornély may say—the Republicans will be able to carry the Republican principle to its full extent, and we do not doubt that they will occupy themselves with the reforms we have pointed out.

ANXIOUS ABOUT OUR NAVY.

Halifax, N. S., Herald, Oct. 25.—The extraordinary activity which the United States is showing in the work of constructing a navy, at

an enormous cost to the Federal treasury, is watched with great interest in Great Britain.

This naval display, which is made for the purpose of inducing Canada to yield our undoubted rights in the Atlantic and Bering Sea fisheries to the United States, will serve as a warning to Canadians that the time has come for a closer defensive and offensive alliance with the mother-country, if we are to maintain not only our self-respect, but our rights and interests on this continent.

PROTECTION IN SWEDEN.

Politikern, Copenhagen, Oct. 8.—By the recent elections in Sweden, the results of which have just been published, the Left has obtained a majority in the Legislature. In the lower house, numbering 225 members, the Left has elected 142 and the Right only 86; the former has consequently there a majority of 56. In the upper house the Left has elected only 47, the Right 100, and the former has consequently there a minority of 53. But whenever, according to the Constitution, a measure is put to the vote of the whole House of Representatives in common, the Left has a majority of 3.

In 1887 the Right came into power with a majority not so very much larger and, to a great extent, due to a formal error committed at the election in Stockholm. However slender its majority was, the party wielded it with a high hand and carried through its scheme of protection with a rigor and minuteness which could not fail to rouse the attention of the working classes and compel them to institute a serious investigation of what protection and free trade really mean to them.

In our days, however, three years is a long time, sufficient to prove the absurdity of an experiment which, a century ago, might have carried its miseries unchallenged through thirty years. At all events the Swedish people know now from experience, that taxation upon food, clothing, and other first necessities of life by means of a protective tariff is an intolerable burden—so much the more so because it lays itself so stealthily upon our shoulders—and there cannot be the least doubt that, as soon as the Legislature assembles, a new policy will be inaugurated.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE COMING FORCE.

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 25.—The substitution of electricity for steam and other forms of motive force is attracting little attention except from the comparatively small number of close observers. The change is being effected silently and, some may think, slowly, but the march is a resistless one, the results attained thus far being so satisfactory as to encourage efforts for a much wider substitution. It is found to be especially advantageous, where it is desired to transmit moving force from a central point to many different places, either in succession or simultaneously, as it already permits a vast saving in the percentage of power lost in transmission, and it is this feature that promises to be the most important one of the future, causing electricity to be recognized as the most economical form of force.

The great loss inseparable from the transmission of power through great distances has hitherto caused the mill or the manufactory to be located as near as possible to the waterfall, the windmill, or the steam engine, and thus much restricted the area within which human exertion was profitable. Within the last few years, however, it has been necessary to study out means for extension, and we now have in some places steam carried a mile or more from the generating boiler, for the heating of dwellings and supplying of power to small engines. The conveying pipes are packed with felt and in other ways made as nearly non-conducting as is possible, but still it is found that a large part of the force vanishes between the boiler and the user. In Paris there are several stations from

which is transmitted compressed air for power, and this agent is much used elsewhere for drilling rocks, tunnelling through mountains, and mining coal—in the latter case the air forced into the mine effecting the ventilation which is necessary to the health of the workmen. In recent years the distribution of gas through pipes has been availed of for the running of gas engines at the place where the power is wanted. Already the first and last of these methods are giving way to electricity, and the other seems doomed to be much restricted in its employment by the same agency. It is found that the electric force can be generated very cheaply in large quantities, an enormous gain having been made in that respect within the last year or two. Then it can be passed long distances over a copper wire, with little loss by conduction when properly insulated, can be turned on or off readily, easily adjusted to all requirements, with no danger from bursting pipes, no trouble with coal or ashes or smoke, and permits the saving of a great deal of room for other uses. And the use of water for power is open to almost as many objections as steam, including the important one of liability to freezing in winter. With electricity we shall escape all these troubles. It presents only one danger now, that arising from the current being too strong for the conductor. This will be easily obviated with an increased demand for the service. Copper is cheap, larger wires can be used, and insulation may be made so perfect as to save in force as well as give immunity from the dangers now incident to careless handling.

Great improvements have also been made in augmenting the capacity of the storage batteries, in which large quantities of the force are accumulated for use when wanted. The use of these obviates annoyance in case of a sudden derangement of the direct wire service, and they much increase the efficiency of the dynamo, by permitting it to work during the hours when it would otherwise have to be idle. But they have recently been utilized in another way which promises to revolutionize the business of street-car transportation. Boston has placed them on her street railways, gaining two or three times as much power by their aid as was possible a year or two ago, and demonstrating that electricity as a motive power is already possible in a commercial sense, while a great advantage is gained by dispensing with the trolley system of wires overhead, that formed so much of an objection in some other cities. The motive power is now in the car and its additional weight does not much increase the load to be transported. And this fact gives promise of still another innovation, perhaps more startling if not more useful than the street propulsion of vehicles by the new power. Probably it will soon enable man to navigate the air. Edison has turned his attention to the invention of a practical balloon. Recognizing that the former difficulties—weight of steam engine, and fuel and water (now overcome by the storage battery), and weight of strong material for construction (now overcome by aluminium)—have been cleared out of the way, the Sage of Menlo Park has now turned his attention to the subject. He regards the problem of aerial navigation as potentially if not actually solved, and what he claims to be possible will find few bold enough to dispute it. The economic changes of the next fifty years bid fair to be greater than any dreamed of by Bellamy or his school, and brought about not by the preaching of socialistic doctrine, but by the world availing itself of the applications of electricity, the coming force.

PROPOSED ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Tablet, London, Oct. 18.—When three years ago the Australian Government, through Sir Graham Berry, proposed an antarctic expedition, and offered to contribute £5,000 on condition that the Home Government would give a like sum, the suggestion ended in nothing, because the Treasury did not see its way

to granting an imperial contribution. For so small a sum as £10,000 it would not have been possible to do more than make a reconnaissance in those inhospitable regions. Under the advice of Baron Nordenskjöld, perhaps the most experienced polar authority living, and with the pecuniary coöperation of Baron Oscar Dickson, an expedition is now likely to leave Australia for a prolonged sojourn in antarctic waters some time next year. The original Australian scheme contemplated only a reconnoitring cruise round the antarctic region, and obviously the results to be expected were of a meagre sort. Something would be learned of the prospects of whale and seal fishery, and perhaps of the movements of the ice; but if really important and scientific results are to be obtained the new expedition must be prepared to leave a party as far south as is safe, for at least a year. That a great land mass, whether a continent or an archipelago, covers the south polar area is now generally believed, though there is very little doubt that it is covered by a thick ice sheet. That the character of the land differs in some important way from that of Greenland seems proved by the table-shaped forms of the icebergs, so different from the rugged masses met with in the Arctic seas. In fact, however, our knowledge is not only extremely limited, but has been stationary for many years. Indeed almost all we know is as old as the expeditions of Wilkes and Dumont D'Urville in 1840, and of those who, in 1842, got south to close on 80 degrees, and discovered Victoria-land with its mountains and volcano and tremendous ice-wall. The *Challenger* just entered the Antarctic Circle, but no serious exploration has been attempted there in steam vessels. From the scientific point of view the labors of a party dwelling for a year at some spot in the far south might prove of the highest interest. It seems demonstrated now that Greenland, even in the tertiary age, had a climate as warm as that of Southern Europe, and there are some men of science who conjecture that the North Pole was the primitive home of humanity. However this may be, it will be of high interest to the world to know whether like conditions at any time prevail at the opposite extremity of the planet. It is to be hoped the scientific bodies of this country will not be backward in offering substantial help to the adventurous enterprise which Barons Nordenskjöld and Dickson have now made a possibility.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VON MOLTKE'S NINETIETH BIRTH-DAY.

Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 27.—Field Marshal Von Moltke, who yesterday celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of his birth, is a soldier entirely worthy of the high honors paid to him by his Emperor and the people, of whom 20,000, it is said, paraded in the birthday celebration. It is doubtful, however, whether Von Moltke himself enjoyed the occasion, or, if he did, it is because old age has tempered his feelings. In 1866, when he was the hero of the day, he wrote that he had an abhorrence for such acts of homage as the people then paid to him. He considered his campaign a great one, but simply added: "In it I did only my duty in accordance with my position, as did all my comrades, and nothing more." That is a thought that comes to all noble minds when they are taken as the representatives of a great army of brave men. Here is another ever present to the victorious general and well expressed by Von Moltke. "What would have been the consequences if success had not crowned our efforts? Would not this undeserved homage have been turned to undeserved blame?" Von Moltke's early years were spent during the days of Germany's degradation, and he and his family were personal victims of Napoleon's ambition. He lived to revenge himself, however, if such a thought ever entered his mind. Seventy-one

years ago, after a severe course of training, he became a lieutenant in the army of Denmark, and three years later he entered the Prussian army as lieutenant. He had no opportunity to win military distinction for nearly 40 years, though he spent those years in study and travel, and prepared himself for the great events in which he was to become an actor soon after he became chief of the general staff in 1857. The brilliantly successful wars with Austria and France were fought on his carefully prepared plans. He was 66 years of age before his name became generally known to the world. When he was 71 he was recognized as the greatest military strategist of the age, but more than 50 years of his life had been devoted to preparation for his war practice.

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO. AND THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

New York Evening Call, Oct. 28.—The business men of this city ought not to overlook the remarkable action of the United States Express Company in refusing to carry packages of lottery tickets for the Louisiana State Lottery. The State of Louisiana is in the grip of this monster, and is struggling to shake it off. Congress has tried in vain to kill the lottery by shutting it from the mails. Unable to use the mails for its demoralizing commerce, it turns to the express companies. The United States Express, rejecting every offer of money, has firmly refused to furnish any facilities for the carriage of lottery packages.

Its sole resource and reliance now is the great Adams Express Company. If that company were to do as the United States Express has done, the Louisiana Lottery would be shut up in New Orleans, the only city in the country that will harbor such an enterprise, and the charter of the lottery company would become of little value.

The decent people of this country should never stop the agitation until this many-lived beast has finally drawn its last breath. They should remember the courage with which one corporation has attacked this evil. That "corporations have no souls," seems to have at least one exception.

TWO UNFORTUNATE ANTIQUARIANS.

Politikken, Copenhagen, Oct. 5.—Two Danish gentlemen, Prof. Löffler and Dr. Petersen, antiquarians, made some days ago a trip to Rügen—an island close to the Pommeranian coast and near the mouth of the Oder—in order to examine the remains of a pre-historic temple at Arkona, the chief seat of ancient Veudish paganism. Arrived at the place the gentlemen began the survey, making measurements, drawing profiles, etc., when all of a sudden they were surprised by the inspector of the adjacent light-house at the head of a company of marines and arrested. They had provided themselves with passports from the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, but, unfortunately, those passports were written in French, and as the inspector could not read them, he marched his two prisoners to the nearest town and had them duly incarcerated in the jail. The papers were then sent to the commander of the island and he saw immediately that a blunder had been made and telegraphed to the inspector to release the two gentlemen. But in the meantime that officer had become quite excited by the idea of having caught two spies, of getting his name mentioned in the newspaper, of being promoted, etc., and he kept his prisoners for three whole days until the commander appeared in person upon the scene. He succeeded, however, in seeing his name in the newspapers, for the whole German press took up the affair and treated it—as it seems to us—a little too seriously, though, of course, such an incident must be vexing at a moment, when public opinion is boiling with indignation at the petty annoyances to which peaceable German travellers are exposed in France. But the light house inspector will hardly be promoted.

Index of Periodical Literature.

AMERICAN.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Eaton (Amos), A Sketch of. With Portrait. Pop. Sci., Nov., 6 pp. A Biographical Sketch.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND ART.

American Drama, The Future. Dion Boucicault. Arena, Nov., 13 pp. Maintaining that there is not, and never has been, a literary institution called the American Drama, but prophesying the appearance of such an institution of a noble kind hereafter.

College Education in Relation to Business. P. T. Barnum. Cosmopolitan, Nov., 4 pp. Non-essential to money making or even to education.

Corea, Art and Monastery in. Charles Chaillé-Long. Cosmopolitan, Nov. Ill. 7 pp. Descriptive.

Cornille, Style and Chronology in. F. M. Warren. Am. Jour. of Philology, Vol. xi., 2; whole no. 42, 7 pp.

Formative Influences. Rev. Dr. Edward Eggleston. Forum, Nov., 12 pp. An autobiographical essay.

Fragmenta Comitorum Græcorum (Krock's), Suggestions on the Third Volume of. Robinson Ellis. American Jour. of Philology, Vol. xi., 2; whole no. 42, 8 pp.

Geometry, My Class in. George Iles. Pop. Sci., Nov., 8 pp. The advantages of embodying geometry in a fact before stating it in an abstract principle.

German Universities, Instruction in Public Law and Political Economy in. II. Editorial, Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Sci. (Qly.), 2 pp. Presents a list of all lectures given in the German-speaking universities during the summer Semester, 1899.

Martha, The House of. Frank R. Stockton. Atlantic Monthly, Nov., 14 pp. A story.

Music, The Origin of. Herbert Spencer. Pop. Sci., Nov., 18 pp. Discredits Darwin's view that Music originated in vocal noises of the amatory class only.

Princeton University. Prof. W. M. Sloane. Harper's Mag., Nov., 15 pp.

Proteus's Realm, Along the Frontier of. Edith M. Thomas. Atlantic Monthly, Nov., 7 pp. Poetic musings by lake and sea.

School Life in Relation to Growth and Health. Prof. Axel Key. (Translation.) Pop. Sci., Nov., 6 pp. Must not be allowed to impede physical health and development before the age of puberty.

Sentence Question (The) in Plautus and Terence. Concluding paper. E. P. Morris. Am. Jour. of Philology, Vol. ix., 2; whole no. 42.

Tolstol and the Kreuzer Sonata. Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol. Forum, Nov., 6 pp. Wherein the social and religious scheme of Tolstol fails.

Walther von der Vogelweide, Unconventional uses of Natural Imagery in the Poems of. Henry Wood. Amer. Jour. of Philology, Vol. xi., 2; whole no. 42, 11 pp.

William Tell, The Legend of. W. D. McCrackan. Atlantic Monthly, Nov., 8 pp. Derives the legendary Swiss hero from Old Norse Folk-Lore.

FOREIGN.

Chili, Urban and Commercial. Theodore Child. Illust. Harper's Mag., Nov., 22 pp.

Japan, A Winter Journey to. Lafcadio Hearn. Harper's Mag., Nov., 8 pp.

Japan, The Army of. Arthur Sherburne Hardy. Cosmopolitan, Nov., 9 pp. Ill. A glance at the revolution by which the Japanese threw over the Feudal system. The organization of the army.

Switzerland and the Swiss. S. H. M. Byers. Harper's Mag., Nov., 5 pp.

POLITICAL.

Connecticut Towns, Origin of. Charles M. Andrews. Annals of American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Sci. (Qly.), Oct., 26 pp. Traces the origin of American Democracy from town organizations which regarded themselves as foundations of sovereignty.

Constitution, The United States, Original Features in. James Harvey Robinson. Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Sci. (Qly.), Oct., 41 pp. Based on the conception of a *Federation* (or *Bundestaat*) as distinguished from the loose union of the *Confederation* (a *Staatenbund*).

Farmers, The Embattled. Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden. Forum, Nov., 8 pp. A summary of the Farmers' movement and its motives.

Federal Courts, Relief of Suitors in. Walter B. Hill. Atlantic, Nov., 9 pp. Urges the ordination and establishment of inferior courts, to be invested with the due exercise of the federal judicial power, as provided by the Constitution.

Free Trade and Protection, The Logic of. Arthur Kitson. Pop. Sci., Nov., 12 pp. The Duel between Blaine and Gladstone. Blaine's treatment by the Inductive, Gladstone's by the Logical method.

Government, The Executive Department of the. II. George Grantham Bain. Cosmopolitan, Nov., 12 pp. Ill. The Navy and Interior Department, the Post-Office and Patent Office, Departments of Agriculture and Justice.

Original Package Case, The. C. Stuart Patterson. Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Sci. (Qly.), Oct., 11 pp. The recent decision, if maintained, can be met only by an amendment to the Constitution.

Political Economy, Historical vs. Deductive. E. v. Boehm-Bawerk. Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Sci. (Qly.), Oct., 28 pp. Predicts and notes a growing recognition of the abstract-deductive method, as indispensable to the solution of problems of political economy.

States (The six new). Senator Shelby M. Cullom. Forum, Nov., 9 pp. Statistics showing their condition and outlook.

RELIGIOUS.

Atonement (the), Benevolence Theory of. The Rev. Frank Hugh Foster, Ph.D. Bibliotheca Sacra, Oct., 23 pp. The occasion and causes of the theory. Edwards' theory of the Will and of Virtue.

God, The Kingdom of, in the Land of its Origin. The Rev. George F. Herrick D.D. Bibliotheca Sacra, Oct., 18 pp. Glance at recent Ottoman history. Evangelical worship acceptable to Mahomedans.

Predestination, The Doctrine of, from Augustine to Peter Lombard. The Rev. M. S. Freeman. Bibliotheca Sacra, Oct., 24 pp. Historical.

Scripture or Logic—Which? A Presbyterian Minister. Bibliotheca Sacra, Oct., 13 pp. Urges the Revision of the Westminster Confession, and calls for a system that ignores logic.

Societies, Voluntary, and Congregational Churches. The Rev. A. Hastings Ross, D.D. Bibliotheca Sacra, Oct., 20 pp. Origin and history of the system. Not "Congregational," but a Church-State arrangement.

Westminster Confession of Faith. The Rev. John Milton Williams. Bibliotheca Sacra, Oct., 20 pp. Discusses the Calvinistic theories of Free will and Necessity, and claims that the Westminster Confession is a revealed truth.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

America, The African Element in. Prof. N. S. Shaler. Arena, Nov., 14 pp. Indicates the limits within which alone the Negroes have prospered and argues unfavorably of the results of miscegenation.

Barbarism, Some Lessons from. Elaine Goodale. Pop. Science, Nov., 4 pp. The Fundamental Equality of man and numerous lessons in practical life.

Criminals, The Reformation of. Hastings H. Hart. Bibliotheca Sacra, Oct. 36 pp. Retributive method should be abandoned.

Democracy and Wealth. President Francis A. Walker. Forum, Nov., 12 pp. A reply to Dr. Lyman Abbot's article on Industrial Democracy.

Indian Problem, Some Aspects of the. R. W. Hill, D.D. The Church at Home and Abroad, Nov., 4 pp. Not generally fitted for the responsibilities of citizenship. The squaw-man a great obstacle to Progress.

Negro, The Progress of the. Rev. Amory D. Mayo. Forum, Nov., 11 pp.

Social Problems. Edward Everett Hale. Cosmopolitan, Nov., 3 pp. Argues on Bellamy's lines that the object to be aimed at is the promotion of all drudges to the ranks of intelligent work.

Unemployed, Some Experiments on behalf of the. Amos G. Warner. Qly. Jour. of Economics, Oct., 23 pp. Discusses experiments in Charity work in America and in European countries.

Value and Wages, Boehm-Bawerk on. S. M. Macvane. Qly. Jour. of Economics, Oct., 20 pp. Criticizes his principle of Final Utility as a test.

SCIENCE.

Alcohol, The Use of in Medicine. A. G. Bartley, M.D., M.R.C.S. Pop. Science, Nov., 7 pp. Opposes its employment even in cases of alcoholism.

Box Tortoise, Habits of. A. G. Mayer, M. E. Ill. Pop. Science, Nov., 6 pp.

Höfding on the Relation of the Mind to the Body. W. M. Salter, Monist., Oct., 6 pp. Consciousness and Brain activity, the twofold form of expression of one and the same principle.

Infusoria, The Immortality of. Alfred Binet. Monist., Nov., 18 pp. Discusses M. Maupat's criticism of Weismann's theory of potential immortality.

Men of Science, The Relations of, to the General Public. Prof. T. C. Mendenhall. Pop. Science, Nov., 19 pp. Suggests the expediency of their expressing no opinion on matters outside their own specialties.

Mind, The Origin of. Dr. Paul Carns. Monist., Oct., 18 pp. Through the organization of the states of consciousness resulting from feelings.

Root-tip, The. Frederiek Le Roy Sargent. Pop. Science, Nov., 9 pp. Its structure and functions.

EXHMA ΠΙΝΔΑΡΙΚΟΝ. R. S. Haydon. American Journal of Philology, Vol. xi., 2; whole no. 42, 11 pp.

Sensations (the), The Analysis of. (Antimetaphysical.) Prof. Ernst Mach. Monist., Oct., 21 pp. The physicist's view convenient for investigation in the present temporary state of collective science, but without permanent value.

Star, The History of a. Prof. J. Norman Lockyer. Pop. Science, Nov., 16 pp. Discusses the formation of stars from meteoric dust by motion, collision, attraction and the heat consequently generated.

Wallace (Mr. A. R.) on Physiological selection. George J. Romanes, LL.D., F.R.S. Monist., Nov., 19 pp. Meets Wallace's objections to his previous enunciation of this form of homogamy.

World, Another. Camille Flammarion. Cosmopolitan, Nov., 4 pp. Describes M. Schiaparelli's new discoveries concerning the planet Mercury.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Agriculture, The probabilities of. C. Wood Davis. Forum, Nov., 15 pp. A reply to Prince Kropotkin's recent article; an argument to show that we shall soon have need to import food.

Desertion and the Military Prison. I. Worden Pope. Cosmopolitan, Nov., 9 pp. Ill. Discusses causes, legislation and the Prison system.

French Canada and the Dominion. W. Blackburn Harte. Forum, Nov., 12 pp. An explanation of the Hierarchy in Canada which is unfavorable to all progress.

Magic Mirror, The. Max Dessoir. Monist., Oct., 31 pp. The Mirror furnishes no other information than that which we supply it, but exhibits the independence of our consciousness in two distinct spheres.

Patent Law, A Century of. Chauncey Smith. Qly. Jour. of Economics, Oct., 26 pp. Gives history of Patent legislation in the U. S. and pronounces its operation an incalculable public benefit.

Public Opinion, The Shibboleth of. W. S. Tilly. Forum, Nov., 8 pp. The first of a series of essays on popular cries of the day.

Sex in Human Society, On the Material Relations of. Prof. E. D. Cope. Monist., Oct., 10 pp. Argues for the existence of compensating advantages and disadvantages in woman's position as fixed by nature and social law.

Sex in Mind. The Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol. Arena, Nov., 7 pp. Arguing that many great writers of the male sex have minds as much feminine as masculine.

Southern Railway and Steamship Association, The. Henry Hudson. Qly. Jour. of Economics, Oct., 25 pp. Historical.

Western Farm Mortgages. Daniel Reeves Goodloe. Forum, Nov., 10 pp. Statistics of mortgages in the most important Western States.

Books of the Week.

Authors (Famous English) of the XIXth Century. Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Cl., \$1.50.

Baby's Kingdom, Wherein may be Chronicled the Mother's Story of the Progress of the Baby. Annie F. Cox. Lee & Shepard, Bost. Cl., \$3.75.

Bible Difficulties, A Hand-book of Scientific and Literary. Rob. Tuck, ed. T. Whittaker, N. Y. Cl., \$2.50.

Calvinism Contrary to God's Word and Man's Moral Nature. D. Fiske Harris. Published by the author, Harmer, Ohio. 12mo, 419 pp., \$1.50.

Cheever (Rev. Dr.), Memorabilia of, and of His Wife, Elizabeth Whetmore Cheever. In verse and prose. John Wiley & Sons.

Cibola (The Ancient): The Marvellous Country; or, Three Years in Arizona and New Mexico. Woodworth S. Cozens. Lee & Shepard, Bost. Cl., \$2.

Congo, The Slave Hunters of the; or, The Drifting Island. A Sequel to Kibbo Gany. Roberts Bros., Bost., Cl., \$1.25.

Corporation Cases (American and English), Decided in the Courts of Last Resort in the U. S., Eng. and Canada. E. Thompson Co., Northport, N. Y. Sbp., \$4.50.

Désirée, Queen of Sweden and Norway: A Memoir. Baron Hochschild. From the French by M. Carey. Dodd, Mead & Co. Cl., \$1.25.

Frenchwomen (Four): Sketches of Mademoiselle de Corday, Madame Roland, Madame de Genlis and the Princess de Lamballe. Austin Dobson. Dodd Mead & Co. Cl., \$1.25.

- History, The Science of. James Anthony Froude. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Full mor., 75c.
- Holy Land, A Priest's Tour in the. Rev. T. B. Sheridan. N. Y. Catholic Pub. Soc. Co., Cl., \$1.60.
- Holy Wisdom; or, Directions for the Prayer of Contemplation. Father F. A. Baker. Catholic Pub. Soc. Co. Cl., \$1.60.
- King of the Golden River. John Ruskin. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Full mor., 75c.
- Land of the Midnight Sun, From the, to the Volga. Francis C. Sessions. Welch Fracker Co., N. Y. Hf. Cl., \$1.50.
- Literature (English and American), A Digest of. Prof. Alfred H. Welsh, A.M. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chic. Large 12mo, 384 pp., \$1.50.
- Literature and Language (English), The Development of. Prof. A. H. Welsh, A.M. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chic. 2 vols., 1,100 pp., \$4.
- Love Letters of a Portuguese Nun, written in the year 1668. Cassell Pub. Co. Cl., 50c.
- Mechanic, The English and American. B. Frank Van Cleve. H. Carey Baird & Co., Phil. Cl., \$2.
- Metal Workers' Handy Book of Receipts and Processes. W. T. Brant, ed. H. Carey Baird & Co., Phila. Cl., \$2.50.
- Mosaic by the Artists' Fund Society of Philadelphia. Harrison S. Morris, ed. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phil. Cl., \$7.50; levant mor., \$12.50.
- New England (Our): Her Nature Described, and Some of Her Familiar Scenes Illustrated. Hamilton Wright Mabie, Roberts Bros., Bost. Cl., \$5.
- New York, Code of Criminal Procedure and Penal Code, as Amended, and in Force at the Close of the 113th Session of the Legislature, 1890. H. B. Parsons, Albany. Shp., \$5.
- New York State Reporter. Current Decisions of the Court of Records of N. Y. State. W. C. Little & Co., Albany. Shp., \$3.50.
- Nibelungen Lied: An Essay. T. Carlyle. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Full mor., 75c.
- North America, The Big Game of. G. O. Shields. Rand, McNally & Co., New York and Chicago. Ill. Cl., \$4.
- Pacific Coast Scenic Tour. From Southern California to Alaska. With 20 full-page illustrations. Henry T. Fink. Chas. Scribner's Sons. 8vo, \$2.50.
- Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia. A Study of Historical Biography. With 200 illustrations. Eugene Schuyler. Chas. Scribner's Sons. 2 vols., 8vo, \$6.
- Queens of Society (The). Porter & Coates, Phil. 1890. Cl., \$5; hf. cl., \$8; large paper edition, 4v., \$20.
- Railroad Cases (American and English) in the Courts of Last Resort in America and England. E. Thompson Co., Northport, N. Y. Shp., \$4.50.
- Rays of Light, Lectures on Great Subjects. Monroe C. Aurand. Lutheran Pub. Soc., Phil. Cl., \$5.
- Reporter, Southwestern. Vol. 13. St. Paul West Pub. Co. Shp. \$4.
- Summerland: Illustrated by Margaret Macdonald Pullman. Lee & Shepard, Bost. Cl., \$3.75; Tky. mor., \$5.
- Silva of North America: A Description of the Trees which Grow Naturally in North America. Illustrated with drawings from nature. C. Sprague Sargent. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Bost. Cl., \$25.
- Society as I Have Found It. Ward McAllister. Cassell Pub. Co. Cl., \$2.
- Texas. *Supreme Court*. Reports of Cases during the Austin Term. A. S. Walker, Sr. Austin. The State of Texas. Shp., \$3.
- Told by the Fireside. Stories by E. Nesbit, Helen Milman, Mrs. L. T. Mead (and others). J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Bds., \$2.
- United States, The Unwritten Constitution of. Christopher G. Tiedman. G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y. 1890. Cl., \$1.
- Vermont. *Supreme Court*. Reports of Cases. 2d ed. unabridged. St. Paul West Pub. Co. Shp., \$12.
- Yellowstone Park (From), to Alaska. Francis C. Sessions. Welch Fracker Co., N. Y. Hf. cl., \$1.50.

GERMAN.

- Bantu Stämme Süd-Afrika's. Dr. B. J. Haerhoff. Eine ethnologische, mythologische Studie 8 (VI. 126S). Fock, Leipzig.
- Dorf u. Schloss Geschichten. Maria von Ebner Eschenbach, 2 verm. Aufl. 8 (VII. 283S). Gebr. Paetel, Berlin.
- Einmachkunst die, Anna Huber, 288 Orig. Recepte zum einmachen der Früchte; zur Bereitg. der Fruchtsäfte. Eremen, Compote u. Sülzen, dann zur Herstellg. d. Gefrornen u. der feineren, kalte u. wärme Getränke 4 Aufl. gr. 8 (XII. 100S). Copenrath's Verl., Regensburg.
- Einsiedler der, vom Schwartzkreuz. A. Breyer, Roman 1-12 Heft. gr. 8 (1 Bd. 81-288) m. je 1 illustr. Taf. Oefel, Neufalza.
- Eiserner Rittmeister, der. Hans Hoffman. 3 Bde. 8. (V. 210, 246. & 230S) Gebr. Paetel, Berlin.
- Erich u. Elsa. Eine Holstein Sage. Johs. Noeltig 8 (141S). Hamburg. R. Karstens. Geb. m. Goldschn.
- Eroberung Alens, die, durch den grossen Kurfürsten. Prof. Dr. P. Döring, 12 (45S). La Motte, Jr., Sonderburg.
- Fräulein Ludington's Schwester. Ed. Bellamy. Ein Roman über die Unsterblichkeit. Deutsch von Clara Steinitz 8 (207S). S. Fischer Verl., Berlin.
- Gegenreformation, die, auf dem Eichsfelde 1574-1578. Wilh. Burchard, 1 Th. Die Gegenreformation auf dem Eichsfelde bis zum Schluss d. Regensburger Kurtag 1575. Inaugural-Dissertation gr. 8 (52S). Marburg Fock, Leipzig.
- Geschichtsschreiber die, der Deutschen Vorzeit, 2 Gesamtausg. 28 Bd. 8. Dyk, Leipzig.
- Haus u. Gemüsegarten, der. A. Kraft. Pracktsche Anleitg. zur Kultur der Küchengewächse. Der Blumen, des Zwergobstes, der Beerenfrüchte und der Tafeltrauben im Freiland (X. 150S). Frauenfeld Huber, cart.
- Hoffman v. Fallersleben u. sein deutsches Vaterland. Dr. H. Gerstenberg gr. 8. (82S). Fontane, Berlin.
- In Ostafrika, eine Erzählg. W. Baumann, 8. (64S). Kramer's Verl., Hamburg.
- Landsberg Warthe, Geschichte von Stadt u. Kreis. Rud. Eckert. 1. Th. bis zum Beginn der Hohenzollernherrschaft in der Neumark (1455) (In 4 Lign.) Schaeffer & Co., Landsberg, A-W.
- Lebende der, oder der Todte? Rives Amelie. Ins. Deutsche Übertr. v. Henry Koch Mit Portr. der Verfasser 8 (VII. 207S). Koemtzers Verl., Frankfurt, A-M.
- Lebens-wonne (La joie de vivre). Emile Zola, Roman. Deutsche Übersetzg. besorgt durch Paul Heichen 8 (260S). Baumbert & Ronge, Grossenhain.
- Maria Regina. Eine Erzählg. aus der Gegenwart. Ida Grün Hahn. 2 Bde. 8 (575 & 549S). Kirchheim, Mainz.
- Oelmühle die, im Spreewalde. Gerh. v. Amyutor (Dagobert v. Gerhard). Zwei Erzählgn 8 (271S). Deutsche Verlags Anstalt, Stuttgart.
- Raskolnikow, Roman. F. M. Dolstojewski, nach der 5 Aufl. d. Russ. Originals übers. v. Wilh. Henckl, 3 verb. Aufl. in 2 Bdn. 8 (X. 410 & 406 S). Friedrich Leipzig.

Stenographie, Anleitung zum Erlernen der Arendschen Stenographie oder Kurzschrift. Dr. Leop. Auerbach. zum Gebrauch im Schulen u. beim Selbstunterricht 7. verb. Aufl. gr. 8 (8 St. m. 7 Autogr. Taf.) Trautwein, Berlin.

Studien zur Geschichte d. alten Ägypten. Krall, Jak. IV. Das Land Punt. Tempisky in Comm. Wien.

System der Pferde-Gymnastik. Paul Plinzner. 2 Aufl. 8 (XIX. 114S). Döring, Potsdam.

2,000 Jahr. Kalendertafel. Dr. J. E. Dolarius, qu. gr. 4. Mit. Beiblatt 8. (13S). Dyk, Leipzig.

FRENCH.

- Mahavastu (le). Texte sanscrit, publié pour la première fois et accompagné d'introductions et d'un commentaire par E. Senart. Tmes 2. In-8°, xiv.-382 p. Leroux, Paris.
- Nicette, La Petite—Marie de Bosguérard. In 8°, 117 p. avec gravures. Barbou et Cie, Limoges.
- Orient, En—Notes de Voyage. Ch. Contejean, professeur à la Faculté des sciences de Poitiers. In-8°, 156 p. Mellinet et Cie, Nantes.
- Pauvre Dick, Histoire du—Marie Guerrier de Haupt. In-8°, 119 p. avec 11 gravures. Barbou et Cie, Limoges.
- Panama, Canal interocéanique de, Commission d'études instituée par le liquidateur de la Compagnie universelle. Rapports, ix. Cartes et Dessins. Album in-8° de 3 planches. Lahure, Paris.
- Peau, Traitement des maladies de la—Le docteur L. Brocq, médecin des hôpitaux de Paris. In-8°, vii.-928 p. Doin, Paris.
- Pétrarque et l'empereur Charles IV. (correspondance). Le docteur Pompée Mabile. In-8°, 181 pages. Lachèse et Dolbeau, Angiers.
- Reptiles prussiens (Les) en France. Jean Bruno, édition illustrée. In-16°, 400 p. Simon et Cie, Paris.
- Tétanos, Recherches expérimentales sur l'origine microbienne du—Paul-B. Bossano. In-8°, 50 p. F. Alcan, Paris.
- Vins, Contributions à l'analyse chimique des—Georges Krehel, chimiste à la sucrerie d'Epernay, et Charles Remy, pharmacien à Epernay. In-18°, 15 p. Matot fils, Reims.
- Voyage de Bordeaux à Paris, par trois vélocipédistes. In-8°, xxxi.-190 p. Imp. Gounouillon, Bordeaux.

Current Events.

- Thursday, Oct. 23.
Speaker Reed makes a speech at Cedar Rapids, Ia. Gov. Hill speaks at Millersburg and Massillon, O. The Tariff is jointly discussed at Wilimantic, Conn., by Congressman Russell and Candidate David A. Wells. In Boston the Methodist Centenary concludes with a banquet. In N. Y. City the Fassett Committee continues its investigation of the Commissioners of Accounts.
- The University of Cambridge, Eng., confers a degree upon Henry M. Stanley. In Paris a reception is given in honor of the Irish refugees, Dillon and O'Brien. The American man-of-war *Baltimore* arrives at Lisbon.
- Friday, Oct. 24.
Major McKinley speaks in Medina County, O. Speaker Reed is entertained by the Union League Club, Chicago. Gov. Hill speaks at Wheeling, W. Va. Snow falls in the Catskills and in the Berkshire Hills. The Ohio Legislature passes Gov. Campbell's Bill making the Cincinnati Boards non-partisan and then adjourns. The Fassett Committee begins an investigation of the District Attorney's office. In Brooklyn Senator Hiscock and Secretary Tracy address a Republican mass-meeting.
- Secretary Balfour begins a tour of the west of Ireland to investigate the famine reports. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien leave Paris en route for America. In Australia the strikes collapse by the agreement of the Lithgow miners to resume work. The Comte de Paris is enthusiastically received at Montreal.
- Saturday, Oct. 25.
At Washington President Harrison receives the visiting Iron and Steel Delegates at the White House. At Canton, O., Secretary Blaine addresses a great gathering in behalf of Major McKinley. In New York City the corner-stone of the new Criminal Court Building is laid.
- The French Tariff Bill was laid before the Chamber of Deputies. In Berlin the celebration of Field-Marshal von Moltke's ninetieth birthday begins with a great torchlight procession. Dillon and O'Brien sail from Havre for New York.
- Sunday, Oct. 26.
In Berlin the festivities in celebration of von Moltke's ninetieth birthday are continued with great enthusiasm. In Constantinople the American Minister demands redress for the unlawful arrest of an American citizen. Snow falls throughout England.
- Monday, Oct. 27.
Secretary Noble denies Mayor Grant's request for a recount of the population of New York City. High tides do great damage on the Massachusetts coast. The Indian Commissioner makes his annual report. At St. Paul thirty-seven Western Union operators go on strike.
- In Berlin, Emperor William pays a warm tribute to von Moltke. The Comte de Paris is warmly received at Three Rivers, Canada. Mr. Balfour continues his investigations in Ireland. The Government party in Greece lose many seats in the Parliamentary election.
- Tuesday, Oct. 28.
Senator Sherman speaks at Findlay, O. Speaker Reed makes two speeches at St. Paul. E. O. Leech, Director of the Mint, makes a statement regarding the decline in the price of silver. The Baptist Ministers of the State of New York meet in conference at Lockport. In New York City Dr. Depew speaks at a dinner of the Life Insurance Association of New York.
- In the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, the Election disturbances are renewed, and there is also trouble and bloodshed in the Canton of Fribourg. Portugal recalls her Minister at London. The Greek Ministry resigns.
- Wednesday, Oct. 29.
The opening ceremonies in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of Archbishop Feehan's elevation to the Episcopacy are held in the Cathedral at Chicago. The State Baptist Ministers' Conference, at Lockport, N. Y., adopt the Report of the Committee on Religion in Public Schools, opposing attempts to push religion into the public-school system. The Unitarian Missionary Mass-meeting is in session in Chicago. In N. Y. City the Fassett Committee begins its investigation of the Fire Department.
- Mr. Gladstone makes an address at Dundee, Scotland, on the new American Tariff Bill. The Comte de Paris and his suite are entertained by the Officers of the Army Corps stationed at Quebec. The Dutch Parliament, at Hague, by a vote of 100 to 5, declare that King William III. of Holland is incapable of governing; the Council of State has been invested temporarily with regal powers. Henry M. Stanley and wife sail from Liverpool for America.

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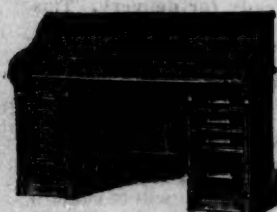
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